APRIL. 1783. THE NUMB. 2755.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1783.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An Addition and Supplement to an Act, entituled " An Act " for amending and continuing an Act, entituled An " Act for the Support of the Government of this Pro- " vince, making the Excise on Wine, Rum, Brandy " and other Spirits, more equal, and preventing Frauds " in the collecting and paying the said Excise."

WHEREAS it hath been found by experience, that the excise laws heretofore in force have not been adequate to the salutary purposes intended by them: For remedy whereof, and for the better support of civil government,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passing of this act, the rate, duty and sum of *Eight-pence per* gallon shall be raised, levied, collected and paid on all wines, rum, brandy and other spirits, bartered, or sold and consumed within this state, and which have been, or during the continuance of this act shall be imported from beyond seas, or made or distilled from the natural products of any country beyond seas; and that the rate, duty and sum of *Four-pence per* gallon shall be raised, levied, collected and paid on all rum, brandy and other spirits, distilled from the natural products of this state or of any of the United States, and which shall be bartered, or sold and consumed within this state (wine, rum, brandy or other spirits, entered for exportation out of this state, and exported accordingly, only excepted) any thing in any law heretofore made to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Provided always nevertheless, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every contractor, employed and authorised as such by the Superintendant of Finance, to furnish rations for the fœderal army of the United States, or any part thereof, shall, upon settlement of his account of rations with the said Financier, or other proper officer, and having obtained a certificate under his hand of having really and *bona fide* issued in rations, within any certain limited time, any certain number of gallons of wine, rum, brandy or other spirits, particularly specifying the different kinds thereof in said certificate, have credit with the collector or deputy collector of the city of *Philadelphia*, or of any county of this state, with whom such liquor shall have been entered, in the settlement of his account with such collector, for so much as the duty on the quantity of liquor so certified by the Superintendant of Finance to have been issued, within the time for which the said contractor shall have been charged with excise in the books of the said collector, shall amount to; and the said collector shall enter such discount of excise on the account of the said contractor under his hand; and shall further keep a true account thereof in his own books.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person or persons, importing any liquors made exciseable by this act, shall make full and true entries with the collector of excise in the city or county where such liquors shall be imported, and unladed from any vessel, waggon or other carriage, and before the same shall be stored in any warehouse, shop, cellar or other place, of all such liquors, with the casks containing the same, with their true contents, marks and numbers, under the penalty of a sum equal to the excise by this act made chargeable on all such liquors; and every importer, merchant or wholesale dealer, in any of the liquors aforesaid, shall, upon every sale or alienation of any of the said liquors, without delay, make a return and entry of all liquors so sold, the time when sold, the quantity, and casks or vessels containing the same, with their marks, contents and numbers, together with the purchaser's name and place of abode, under the penalty of all the duties or excise chargeable by this act on all liquors so neglected to be entered. And the collector of excise, or his deputy, for the city or county where such neglect shall happen, or shall be suspected to have happened, shall have power, by virtue of this act, to enter in the day time into any storehouse, warehouse, shop, cellar, or other place in which he may suspect that any such exciseable liquors shall be lodged, and there search, examine and compare all such liquors there found with the entries made; and if on enquiry it shall appear to him that there are liquors there stored, and not entered as this act directs, or if liquors entered with the said collector as imported or bought have been sold or removed without due entry thereof, then, and in every such case, the said collector, or his deputy for the said district, shall forthwith charge such importer, merchant or wholesale dealer, with the whole excise made chargeable by this act on such liquors, and the quantities there found, and not entered as aforesaid, and shall proceed to recover such excise as a penalty from such importer, merchant or wholesale dealer, in the same manner as excise is recoverable from retailers of spirituous liquors by this act, or the act to which this is an addition and supplement. And if any importer, merchant or wholesale dealer shall refuse to open such store, warehouse, shop, cellar or other place, where such liquors, or any of them, may be suspected to be, it shall and may be lawful for the collector, or his deputy, to call to his assistance the sheriff of the county or any constable, and to break open such store, warehouse, shop, cellar or other place; and if any such officer shall neglect or refuse to assist such collector, or his deputy, when so required, he shall forfeit and pay, for every such neglect or refusal, the sum of *Ten Pounds*.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of *June* next, every distiller of spirituous liquors, before he proceed to distil any further quantity, shall, under the penalty of *Ten Pounds*, enter with the collector of excise for the city or county respectively, or his deputy, wherein such distiller shall reside, an account of all such stills, with the number of gallons which they do severally contain, and shall be accountable to such collector, or his deputy, for all liquors by him retailed, drawn, sold, bartered or delivered to any person or persons, for any valuable consideration whatsoever, in any quantity less than twenty gallons at one time and to one person, and shall enter the same and pay the excise thereon, as retailers are by law obliged to do, any thing contained in any law heretofore made to the contrary notwithstanding. And if any such distiller shall sell, deliver, dispose of or remove, or shall suffer to be sold, delivered, disposed of or removed from the distillery, store or cellar of the said distiller, any quantity of spirituous liquors above twenty gallons at one time to one person, without entering the same, or causing it to be entered with the collector of the county, or his deputy, and without taking out a permit of such entry, therein specifying the name of the person to whom such liquor hath been so sold, delivered or disposed of, with the quantity thereof, and the vessel or vessels containing the same, with their marks and numbers, and where the same is to be removed to, to be sold or consumed, every such distiller shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, a sum equal to the value of the liquor so neglected or refused to be entered agreeable to the true intent and meaning of this act, to be recovered in any court of record within this state, by bill, plaint or information, wherein no essoin, protection, wager of law, nor more than one imparlance, shall be allowed. Of all which entries and permits, the collector, or his deputy, with whom the same shall be entered, shall keep true and fair accounts, and shall charge the several persons named in such permits, to whom such liquors shall have been so sold or delivered by the distiller thereof, with the excise chargeable thereon, as by this act is made payable for such liquor; and unless payment thereof be made within three months from the date of such permit, or a certificate from the collector of the city or county where the same hath been sold and delivered, importing that the same liquors have been sold and delivered by wholesale to some person or persons within the county of which he is collector or deputy collector, be returned to the collector, or his deputy, of the county where such liquors were distilled or removed from, the said collector, or his deputy, shall proceed against such delinquent, and recover all such sum or sums declared to be due by this act, in the same manner, and under the same fines and forfeitures, as other duties are made payable and recoverable by this act, or the act to which this is an addition and supplement.

AND WHEREAS some difficulties have arisen about the meaning of the nineteenth section of the act, entituled " *An Act for the support of the government of* " *this province, making the excise on wine, rum, brandy* " *and other spirits, more equal, and preventing frauds in* " *the collecting and paying the said excise,*" passed the twenty-first day of *March*, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two:

AND WHEREAS it is fit and proper that retailers of wine or spirituous liquors should now pay a larger sum annually, than hath been required by law heretofore:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the duties charged by this act on the liquors retailed by any person in one year do not amount to the sum of *Six Pounds*, such person shall be charged with such further sum, as will make the whole excise payable in one year equal to *Six Pounds*.

Provided always, That nothing in the foregoing section shall extend to the counties of *Bedford*, *Northumberland*, *Westmoreland* and *Washington*.

Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to excuse or exonerate any person from paying any greater sum than *Six Pounds*, if the real excise on the liquors by him or her retailed within the year should arise to any greater sum.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the twenty-fifth day of *April* next, it shall and may be lawful for any constable or constables, supervisors of the highways, and any overseer or overseers of the poor in the city or respective counties, as often as they shall find any carter, waggoner, drayman, boatman or other person conveying by land or water any of the wines or spirituous liquors aforesaid, to ask and demand from any such carter, waggoner, drayman, boatman or other person conveying the same, a permit for the lawful removal of such wines or spirituous liquors, and upon neglect or refusal of the party to produce and shew such permit, to stop and deliver all such wines or spirituous liquors to the collector or his deputy, or to the nearest magistrate, safely to keep, and such constable, supervisor or overseer shall forthwith inform the collector of the county or his deputy of such demand and seizure, who shall immediately proceed therein according to law, and if on a final trial it shall be adjudged a proper seizure, the said constable, supervisor or overseer shall be entitled to one equal moiety or share, which by the former acts, in case of seizure, would have been the property of the collector.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases of appeal to the judgment of the court of quarter sessions, for any thing done in pursuance of this act, or the act to which this is an addition and supplement, their judgment therein shall be final, and no writ of *certiorari* shall issue for the removal thereof into the supreme court.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the constables of the city and several counties of this State shall, from and after the passing of this act, make a true return of the names and surnames of all the several distillers, holding or occupying distilleries, within their respective townships, wards or districts, to the clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions of their respective county once in every three months, under the penalty of *Ten Pounds*.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several clerks of the court of quarter sessions shall, and they are hereby enjoined and required to file and keep all such returns of the said constables, and to transmit certified copies of them, at least once in every six months, into the comptroller-general's office, under the penalty of *Fifty Pounds*; which returns, so rendered, shall be considered and taken as a check on the accounts exhibited by the collectors respectively, for settlement in the said comptroller's office.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That hereafter it shall be the duty of the several collectors of excise, to lay their accounts respectively before the comptroller-general, once in every six months, or oftener, if thereunto required by the said comptroller-general, who shall adjust and settle all such accounts, and shall direct and order all such collectors forthwith to pay the monies in their hands into the treasury of this state. And if any of the said collectors shall neglect or refuse so to do, the comptroller-general shall, and he is hereby authorised, forthwith to proceed against every such delinquent collector, as by law he is directed in the case of other delinquents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the comptroller general, as often as he shall adjust and settle the accounts of any of the collectors of excise in any of the counties of this State, he shall cause an abstract of the said accounts respectively to be published and distributed in the counties which they respectively refer to, in which accounts so published shall be noted all entries of wine and spirituous liquors, the excise payable thereon, by whom entered, the amount of seizures, and the sums outstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons whatsoever shall take a permit for the removal of wines or other liquors, made exciseable by this act, and shall not convey the said wines or other liquors to the county mentioned in the permit, or shall convey such wine or liquors to any other county within this State, and shall neglect or refuse to make entry of such further removal with the collector of the county to which the permit is directed, and to produce the permit aforesaid to the said collector, or shall take a permit in the name of any other person than the real owner of such wine or other liquors, or shall enter them for exportation out of the state, either by land or water, and after removal of any of the said wines or other liquors, shall unlade and put any of the said wines or other liquors into any house, store, cellar or other place within this state, without first entering the same with the collector of the county, or his deputy, where the same shall be unladed or stored, every such offender shall forfeit and pay the sum of *Fifteen Pounds* for every hundred gallons so neglected to be properly entered, conveyed and conducted, as this act directs, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity; and also shall forfeit all such wines or other liquors, which shall be in any of the above ways attempted to be concealed from the payment of the duties required by this act; the one moiety of all such seizures, fines and forfeitures, so made and recovered, shall be to the informer who shall prosecute the offender to conviction, and the other half to the use of the state, to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures are by this act, and the act to which this is an addition and supplement, made recoverable.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That before the 25th day of *April* next, and before the present collectors of excise, or their successors in office, or any of them, shall enter upon the execution of the duties of their respective offices, they shall each and every of them enter into bonds, with two sufficient sureties, to the treasurer of the state for the time being, for the sums following, *viz.*

The collector of the city and county of *Philadelphia*, in the sum of *Three Thousand Pounds*.

The collector of the county of *Bucks*, in the sum of *Six Hundred Pounds*.

The collector of the county of *Chester*, in the sum of *Nine Hundred and Fifty Pounds*.

The collector of the county of *Lancaster*, in the sum of *One Thousand Three Hundred Pounds*.

The collector of the county of *York*, in the sum of *Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds*.

The collector of the county of *Cumberland*, in the sum of *Seven Hundred and Forty Pounds*.

The collector of the county of *Berks*, in the sum of *Seven Hundred Pounds*.

The collector of the county of *Northampton*, in the sum of *Three Hundred and Sixty Pounds*.

The collector of the county of *Bedford*, in the sum of *One Hundred and Eighty Pounds*.

The collector of the county of *Northumberland*, in the sum of *Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds*.

The collector of the county of *Westmoreland*, in the sum of *One Hundred and Fifty Pounds*.

The collector of the county of *Washington*, in the sum of *One Hundred and Fifty Pounds*; to be paid to the said treasurer, or his successor, for the faithful discharge of their respective duties, and for the respective accounting for and paying all such sums of money as they shall from time to time receive by virtue of this act, and the act to which this is an addition and supplement.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person who hath been, or hereafter shall be a collector of excise within this state, and who hath been or hereafter shall be removed from said office, shall forthwith on demand of the excise officer appointed in his room, deliver to the new appointed officer, all books, accounts, records and entries in his possession of all excise, fines, forfeitures and debts due and outstanding by virtue of this act, or the act to which this is an addition and supplement, whole and undefaced, under the penalty and forfeiture of *One Hundred Pounds*, to be sued for and recovered by the comptroller-general, at the suit and for the use of the Commonwealth, in manner as other fines and forfeitures are made recoverable by this act; all which sums of money so due and outstanding shall, in the settlement of his accounts, be placed to the credit of the officer so removed, and the new appointed officer shall collect, account and settle

settle for the same, in the same manner as for other monies receivable by him by virtue of this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the said twenty-fifth day of *April*, no collector already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, nor any of their deputies, shall enter upon the duties of his office, before he shall take the following oath or affirmation before some justice of the peace of the county for which he shall be the collector, viz. *That he will truly and faithfully execute the office of collector or deputy collector of excise for the county of without favour or affection to any, and shall from to time to time truly account with the comptroller for the time being, for all monies which he shall receive, and truly pay to the State treasurer for the time being, so much thereof as he ought to pay in pursuance of the several acts of Assembly which relate to the raising, levying and paying the excise on wine, rum, brandy and other spirits; and that he shall not break open any house, cellar or other place, to search for any of the said liquors, without sufficient reasons to suspect a fraud is intended.*

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several collectors of the counties of *Bedford*, *Northumberland*, *Westmoreland* and *Washington*, shall deduct, out of the public monies which may come to their hands by virtue of this act, or the act to which this is an addition and supplement, *twelve and an half per cent.* for their services respectively.

And the collectors of the counties of *York*, *Cumberland*, *Berks* and *Northampton*, shall be entitled to *six per cent.* for their services respectively as aforesaid.

And the collectors of the counties of *Bucks*, *Chester* and *Lancaster*, shall be entitled to *five per cent.* for their services respectively as aforesaid.

And the collector of the city and county of *Philadelphia* shall be entitled to *two and an half per cent.* for his services as aforesaid, and no more.

And the treasurer of the State shall receive *one and an half per cent.* for receiving and paying all the monies which may come to his hands by virtue of this act, or the act to which this is an addition and supplement.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this act, the rates of all tavern licences, exclusive of the fees of office, shall be double the sum at which they have been by law charged hitherto; and the clerks of the courts of quarter-sessions are hereby enjoined and required to receive, from every person who shall be recommended as the law directs to keep a public house, a sum for every licence for that purpose, equal to double the sum which all such licences have been respectively rated at by law in the city of *Philadelphia* and the several counties of this State, and shall account for and pay over all such sums by them received, in the manner directed heretofore by law for receiving and paying over the same, any thing in any law heretofore made in anywise notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall hereafter retail and sell less than one quart of rum, wine, brandy or other spirits, to be delivered at one time and to one person, without having first obtained licence agreeable to law for that purpose, he, she or they, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the penalty of *Ten Pounds*, over and above the excise for all such liquors by them retailed as aforesaid, or be committed to the work-house or prison of the respective county where the offence shall be committed, there to be kept at hard labour for the space of three months, any thing in this law, or any other law, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the act, to which this is an addition and supplement, as is altered, supplied or amended by this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed and made void, any thing contained in any of the said laws in anywise notwithstanding.

Signed, by Order of the House,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, *on* Wednesday, *the nineteenth day of* March, *in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hunared eighty and three.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT *for the attainder of* Harry Gordon, *unless he surrender himself, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS *Harry Gordon*, now or late a military officer in the *British* service, now or late of the county of *Chester*, within this state, on the twentieth day of *March*, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, was seized in his demesne, as of fee, of and in two tracts of land in *Bedford* county, and also of other real and personal property in this state.

AND WHEREAS it was alledged that the said *Harry Gordon* did then adhere to, and knowingly and willingly aid and assist the enemies of this state, and the United States, by having joined their armies:

AND WHEREAS his Excellency the President and the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, by their proclamation, under the hand of the said President and the seal of the State, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, did name and require *Henry Gordon*, among others, to render himself to some or one of the justices of the supreme court, or of the justices of the peace of one of the counties within this state, on or before the first day of *November* then next ensuing, and also to abide his legal trial for high treason, on pain of being attainted of high treason, to all intents and purposes, and of forfeiting as persons so attainted ought to do, thereby designing and intending to name and require the aforesaid *Harry Gordon*, so seized of real estate and having joined the enemy as aforesaid, to render himself as aforesaid:

AND WHEREAS the said *Harry Gordon* did not surrender himself on or before the said day in the said proclamation mentioned, and thereupon his estate, or some part thereof, hath been seized and sold by the agents for forfeited estates, as by law directed in case of persons legally attainted:

AND WHEREAS doubts have arisen, by reason of the misnomer of the said *Harry Gordon*, whether the said *Harry Gordon* be legally attainted, and whether the sales be good and valid in law:

AND WHEREAS application hath been made that an act of General Assembly might be passed, to cure the said defect of misnomer, and to render the said attainder and sales valid:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same*, That if the said *Harry Gordon* shall not render himself to some or one of the justices of the supreme court, or of the justices of the peace in one of the counties of this state, on or before the twenty-fourth day of *July* next ensuing, and also abide his legal trial for high treason, then the said *Harry Gordon*, not rendering himself as aforesaid, or not abiding his legal trial, shall, from and after the said twenty-fourth day of *July*, stand and be attainted of high treason, to all intents and purposes, and shall suffer and forfeit, and his estate be disposed of, in the same manner as if he had been legally and rightly named and required, by the proclamation aforesaid, to surrender himself as aforesaid, and had neglected or refused so to do.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the said *Harry Gordon* shall neglect or refuse to surrender himself, as by this act required, or to abide his legal trial as aforesaid, then all the seizures, sales and dispositions made of the estate of the said *Harry Gordon*, by the Agents for forfeited estates, shall be, and they are hereby confirmed and made of the same force and validity, as they would have been if the said *Harry Gordon* had been legally and rightly named and required, by the said proclamation, to surrender himself, and had neglected or refused so to do.

AND WHEREAS sundry proclamations have been issued by the President and the Supreme Executive Council, naming and requiring sundry persons to surrender themselves on or before a certain day therein mentioned, on pain of being attainted of high treason, and of forfeiting as persons so attainted ought to do:

AND WHEREAS misnomers and mistakes in name, addition or description may have happened, and the persons who were meant and intended to be named and required may not be in all respects truly and properly named and described in the said proclamations, by reason whereof fair and honest purchasers may hereafter be endangered, and the commonwealth become liable to make restitution: For the effectual prevention of which, and to extinguish all claims and demands arising from such mistakes and errors:

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no heir, devisee or assignee, or any person claiming any right, title, interest or property in the estate, real or personal, of any person who was meant and intended to be named and described in the said proclamations, and who hath not yet surrendered himself, shall avail him or herself of any such misnomer or mistake, or of any pretence or allegation of defect of authority whatsoever, to recover any of the estates seized or sold as forfeited, or any part thereof; and that no debtor, by reason or pretext aforesaid, shall withhold or secrete any debts or property belonging or due to such persons so meant and intended to be named and required to surrender themselves; but wherever it shall plainly and clearly appear to the court or jury, and the same be certified by the verdict of the jury, in case of objections on the trial, that the persons whose estates have been seized, or whose debts or property are withholden or secreted, were clearly meant and intended to be named and described in the said proclamations, and that they have not surrendered themselves according to the requisition of the said proclamations, then all such estates, debts and property shall be adjudged to be vested in the commonwealth, or in the assignees of the commonwealth, as fully and effectually as if the said persons had been in every respect legally attainted, any error or mistake of name, description of place, want of jurisdiction or authority, or other like defect, in anywise notwithstanding.

Provided, That nothing in this act shall be deemed, taken or construed to deprive any person so named and required, or meant or intended to be named and required to surrender himself, and who hath not surrendered himself, from appearing in person and taking advantage of any such misnomer, mistake or defect of authority, and that nothing herein contained shall deprive such person so appearing from any advantage or benefit which he would have had, if this act had not been made.

Signed, by Order of the House,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, *on* Friday, *the thirty-first day of* January, *in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred eighty and three.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

Messrs. HALL and SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

A PIECE having appeared in your Gazette *of last week, under the Signature of* Jurisperitus, *which questions the Power of the Assembly to remove Justices of the Peace for Misconduct, your inserting the following Reasons, signed by those Members who apprehended they had that Right, in support of their Opinion, will, I imagine, be a complete Answer to the Observations of* Jurisperitus, *and will oblige your humble Servant,*

March 31, 1783. Z.

REASONS *in Support of the Vote, passed March* 1, 1783.

BY the 30th section of the constitution, "Justices of the peace are removeable for misconduct by the assembly." The mode to be pursued previous to such removal, must be under the immediate direction and controul of the house; otherwise we alienate the confidence placed in us by the constitution, and risk the investigation of the grounds of removal with such persons, as may not be competent to the execution of the trust so committed.---Power abdicated is seldom regained.

The constitution having thus vested the power of removal of the justices of the peace in the assembly, we apprehend we have no right to weaken the same, by incumbering it with such checks and restraints, as may, if not wholly, yet partially frustrate the end for which the same was vested in us.

We conceive the adjudication of any tribunal, previous to the resolution for removal, if it is liable to partiality and injustice, is such an infringement of the constitution, as to render that part of the above section, with respect to the power of the assembly, abortive and ineffectual.

If a conviction in a court of law is previously necessary, offending justices may escape punishment; especially if the prosecution is carried on by a poor man, whose prayers are often heard with indifference, and even with derision and contempt, when aimed against a wealthy or powerful magistrate.

Prosecutions may be put off from sessions to sessions, the prosecutor still attending, and the moment that they expect justice to be administered to them and their neighbourhood for the abuses of a petty tyrant, the indictment is removed to the supreme court; by this delay, the disheartened prosecutors, weary of the pursuit, set down with real grievance, and the culprit escapes punishment, not by a fair acquittal, but through defect of testimony; add to this inconvenience, the right of the attorney-general to enter a *noli prosequi* in any stage of the prosecution, and discharge the defendant without giving any reason for his conduct. In this procedure, he is totally uncontroulable, either by the resolutions of this house, or the express order of the court in which he prosecutes.

The courts of common law in many instances are not competent to the trial or punishment of certain characters; as, a justice who absents himself from his duty, is inattentive to his business, ignorant of the laws of his country, is a notorious liar, a common sot, a tricking imposing villian, or, in short, whose life is a compound of fraud, folly and deceit.

We apprehend, should a justice come within either of the above descriptions, not to remove him immediately would be fixing a stigma upon the honor and justice of this house, as guardians of every pebble of the constitution; and continuing such characters in office would not only lessen the weight and dignity due to the appointments of honor, learning and integrity, but would be an encouragement to vice and folly.

The rights of trial by jury cannot be invaded when the jury are not competent to the matter to be determined. All questions of law are continually decided on, as heretofore, by the judges, without their assistance; and should they determine in questions of character, as above stated, their rights would certainly be invaded, for no judgments, by the course of the common law, could be given thereon, therefore the proceedings before them would be nugatory and vain; hence, that glorious institution would be trifled with and brought into contempt.

Arguments have been drawn in favor of trials by jury, as a previous step to the removal of justices, from several heads. 1st. "A better prospect of impartial justice before a jury than the assembly, who have been said, by the supporters of the amendment, to be moved by transient gusts of passion, and have no rule or measure of right for their determination. 2d. An improper controul over the people's choice of their justices. 3d. The inconvenience to this house in attending to charges of extortion or oppression in magistrates. 4th. The impropriety of the legislature exercising judicial powers." To this it may be answered, that it can never be imagined, that the part of the community intrusted with the making of laws, which affect life, liberty and property, should be hurried on by tumults and passions in the removal of a justice; much less so than a jury, every individual of which it is composed may have imbibed the sentiments of the city or county against their offending magistrate, and who may measure out to him their verdict with an enraged hand. As to infringing the rights of the people with respect to their choice, this cannot be the case, especially when the power of removal is placed in the hands of those who pass the laws for the guide and direction of justices and people, and who chalk out punishments for acts of oppression and extortion in the undue administration of those laws. Should there be no immediate power of removal in the house upon proper enquiry, the people of a certain district may fix upon the county at large, without check or controul, a fool, a knave, or a madman; and although they may choose to worship such a character, it would be wholly unjust, that the country at large should suffer by his folly, his villainy, or phrenzy.

After the appointment of a justice by the people, he may disqualify himself by fraud and villainy, or become disqualified by an act of God, as by lunacy or madness; surely courts would not hold themselves bound to inflict a punishment for misconduct through such visitation. The misfortune would be sufficient, without calling in the aid of a court of law to determine whether such misconduct was a crime.

As to inconveniences arising from hearing such charges against justices before the house, they are answered, by adhering invariolately to the constitutional power of removal, vested in us; and if we have the right, we must have every necessary requisite for accomplishing that right.

By trials in the courts of law, we have only the result of their determination, without knowing the proofs before them, or the ground work of their determination in acquitting or convicting; far otherwise of a committee, who are under the immediate controul of the house; they may be instructed to transmit the depositions taken before them at large. We have no controul over courts of law by our resolutions. We must therefore inform our consciences at second hand, and trust to the transcript of a record only, without being satisfied upon what evidence the party accused was acquitted or convicted.

To the inconveniences arising from the legislature exercising judicial and executive powers, we beg leave to say, that the constitution having vested us with such power, in determining the grounds of removal of justices, and removing them accordingly, it is our duty to comply therewith.

Arguments from inconvenience can never operate against express and pointed words, such as by the 30th section of the constitution, "justices of the peace may be removeable by the assembly for misconduct." And by the 23d section of the same, that the judges of the supreme court shall be *at any time* removeable for misbehaviour by the same authority." *If power of removal for misbehaviour should be immediate over the latter, high in office and trust, why more circuitous steps taken against the former, less in trust, authority and appointment?*

As to officers *being liable* to be impeached by the house, *they may exercise this mode or not, it seems discretionary*; and if an impeachment should take place, and a removal, in consequence of the charges being supported against the justice, this observation follows, that a conviction takes place without the aid of a jury before the council, (who have no power to call one to their assistance) and hence a withdrawing from that tribunal, (the abuse of whose rights) the supporters of the mode by impeachment will be wickedly instrumental.

Daniel Clymer,	*Michael Schmyser,*
Jacob Arndt,	*Christopher Kucher,*
Peter Kobler,	*John Hay,*
Samuel Meredith,	*David Thomas,*
James Morris,	*John Hannum,*
Jonas Hartzel,	*George Woods,*
Joseph Thomas,	*Samuel Penrose,*
Thomas Long,	*John Steinmetz,*
Thomas Lilly,	*Henry Hill.*

AN APPRENTICE WANTED,

To the Clock and Watch-making Business;
Also, a few WATCH MATERIALS to be disposed of.
Enquire of the Printers. ‡

To be SOLD at public Sale,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 9th of April instant,

Thirty-five Acres of LAND,

ABOUT nine miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the Ridge road, and joined by Mr. Samuel Powel's land. Likewise three LOTS of GROUND, situated or joining Race-street, each 33 feet front, and 316 feet deep. ¶

Tredyffryn township, Chester county, March 30, 1783.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 28th instant, a Servant Maid, named ELIZABETH GEST, about 22 years of age, country born, of a pale complexion, middle sized, has lost her fore teeth, with short black hair, and fair skin; had on, when she went away, a striped linsey green and yellow petticoat, yellowish short gown, black silk bonnet, a cloth coloured cloak, without a cape, blue stockings, and low heeled leather shoes; she went off with an old soldier, lately come from camp, and calls himself John Pattenton, who has left a wife and child behind; he is a shabby looking fellow; had on, when he went away, an old patched hat, old light coloured jacket and overalls, much patched, striped flannel shirt, and old shoes; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a pale complexion, with lightish hair; says he is an Englishman born, and has been a soldier in the continental army. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any goal, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, paid by

§ BENJAMIN JONES.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

AN elderly MAN, who can write a tolerable good Hand, and could be serviceable in any Store, Shop or Office, either in Town or country, or would be willing to teach a small School in the Country, or could be serviceable to market for a Gentleman's Family, and Assistant about the House. For further Particulars, enquire of the Printers.

NEW-YORK, March 29.
From the St. LUCIA GAZETTE.

Carenage, February 22.

On Tuesday arrived here the ships Barbara, Capt. Perry, and Chesterfield, Capt. Wiseman, from Liverpool, which place they left the first of January.----They brought in with them a Dutch packet, called the Postillion, from the Cape of Good-Hope, bound to France with dispatches (which were found on board) relative to the re-capture by the French of Trincamale, in the island of Ceylon, and of two engagements by sea, on the 6th of July, and 3d of September.

From what we have been able to learn, it appears that in the engagement of the 6th of July, the fleets were nearly equal; and the French were so roughly handled, that one of their ships struck to the Sultan, but not being immediately taken possession of, she hoisted her colours again and got off.---In this day's business they had near 800 men killed and wounded.

Trincamale surrendered on the 30th of August, and on the 2d of September, Sir Edward Hughes appeared before that place, with 11 sail of the line, and a 50 gun ship. The French, whose force had been augmented to 14 sail of the line, and a 50, went out, and on the 3d engaged him; but notwithstanding the disparity of force between the two fleets, the French must have been terribly beaten, as the Hero and Illustre were afterwards towed into Trincamale dismasted; the Vengeur obliged to cut away her mizen-mast; and the l'Orient, who had but little share in the engagement, run on a bank of rocks, called the Point-de-Salles, and was lost.---These misfortunes are attributed to the bad conduct of some of their officers, of whom they complain very heavily.----We hope, in our next, to lay before our readers the particulars of the above engagements, as they are given in the accounts found on board the Postillion.

The ship Barbara, in warping in, the evening of her arrival, was unfortunately lost on the Tarpeian Rock.

By a Danish vessel which arrived at Gros-Islet yesterday, we learn, that his Majesty's ships the St. Albans, Prudent and Magnificent; having made their appearance off St. Kitts, three of the enemy's ships (the Triton of 64, Amphion of 50, and Concorde Frigate) got under way from Old-Road, and were making off; but being immediately pursued, the Magnificent came up with and took the Concorde, having shot her mainmast away.---The Amphion got under the guns of 'Statia, but having weighed in the night, his Majesty's ships got sight of her the next day; and we have great hopes that she is taken. The St. Alban's, Prudent, and Magnificent were dispatched in consequence of intelligence, that the enemy intended to cut out the shipping at Tortola, &c. on which business it is said the Triton and her consorts were bound.

St. Christophers, February 12, 1783.

"Five or six days ago the Commander of Martinico sent a 64 and a 40 gun ship to cruize to leeward: They chased a British privateer into St. Martins (a neutral port.) In consequence of her escaping, the crews of the British vessels in that port gave her three cheers, which so offended the French that a complaint was lodged with the Commander of this island, and according to his orders the French ships went and cut out every British vessel lying that harbour.

"The British, at Antigua, immediately sent three ships of the line to intercept them; the day before yesterday they appeared off this island, standing for Sandy Point, where those ships lay. After manœuvring some time, the French armed vessels put to sea, the frigate was taken, and the 64 gun ship got into St. Eustatia; yesterday they again hove in sight, and to day came very close in with this harbour (Basseterre) towing the frigate, which was considerably damaged before she struck; they stood off again this evening, and it is supposed are gone for Antigua to refit."

PHILADELPHIA, *April 2.*

Extract from the Journal of the United States in Congress assembled, March 22d, 1783.

ON the report of a committee to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Dyer, together with the memorial of the officers of the army, and the report of the committee thereon, congress came to the following resolutions:

Whereas the officers of the several lines under the immediate command of his excellency general Washington, did, by their late memorial transmitted by their committee, represent to congress, that the half pay granted by sundry resolutions, was regarded in an unfavorable light by the citizens of some of these states, who would prefer a compensation for a limited term of years, or by a sum in gross, to an establishment for life; and did, on that account, solicit a commutation of their half pay for an equivalent in one of the two modes above mentioned, in order to remove all subject of dissatisfaction from the minds of their fellow citizens. And whereas congress are desirous, as well of gratifying the reasonable expectations of the officers of the army, as of removing all objections which may exist, in any part of the united states, to the principle of the half pay establishment, for which the faith of the united states hath been pledged, persuaded that those objections can only arise from the nature of the compensation, not from any indisposition to compensate those whose services, sacrifices, and sufferings, have so just a title to the approbation and rewards of their country:

Therefore resolved, That such officers as are now in service, and shall continue therein to the end of the war, shall be entitled to receive the amount of five years full pay in money, or securities on interest at six per cent. per annum, as congress shall find most convenient, instead of the half pay promised for life by the resolution of the 21st day of October, 1780; the said securities to be such as shall be given to other creditors of the united states, provided it be at the option of the lines of the respective states, and not of officers individually in the lines, to accept or refuse the same. And provided also, that their election shall be signified to congress through the commander in chief, from the lines under his immediate command, within two months, and through the commanding officer of the southern army, from those under his command, within six months from the date of this resolution.

That the same commutation shall extend to the corps not belonging to the lines of particular states, and who are entitled to half pay for life as aforesaid; the acceptance or refusal to be determined by corps, and to be signified in the same manner, and within the same time, as abovementioned. That all officers belonging to the hospital department, who are entitled to half pay by the resolution of the 17th day of January, 1781, may collectively agree to accept or refuse the aforesaid commutation, signifying the same through the commander in chief within six months from this time. That such officers as have retired at different periods, entitled to half pay for life, may collectively, in each state of which they are inhabitants, accept or refuse the same; their acceptation or refusal to be signified by agents, authorised for that purpose, within six months from this period; that with respect to such retiring officers, the commutation, if accepted by them, shall be in lieu of whatever may be now due to them since the time of their retiring from service, as well as of what might hereafter become due; and that so soon as their acceptance shall be signified, the superintendant of finances be, and he is hereby, directed to take measures for the settlement of their accounts accordingly, and to issue to them certificates bearing interest at six per cent. That all officers entitled to half pay for life, not included in the preceding resolution, may also collectively agree to accept or refuse the aforesaid commutation, signifying the same within six months from this time.

The following are copies of letters from Gen. CARLETON and Admiral DIGBY, in answer to those dispatched by ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, Secretary for foreign affairs, on the arrival of the Triumphe sloop of war, Capt. Duquesne, from Cadiz:

SIR, New-York, 26th March, 1783.

I HAVE received your letter of the 24th instant, inclosing a resolution of Congress of the same date, taken in consequence of the arrival of the Cutter Triumphe, commanded by Lieutenant Du Quesne, with orders of the 10th of February last, given at Cadiz by Vice Admiral De Estaing, for him to put to sea, and cruize on such stations as he shall judge most likely to meet with ships of his nation, and inform them of the happy reconciliation of the belligerent powers, and to order all their ships of war to cease hostilities against those of Great-Britain, the preliminary articles of a general peace being signed the 20th of January. You therefore are pleased to express your expectation, that I would think the information, thus conveyed, "sufficiently authentic to justify my taking immediate measures to stop the further effusion of blood." For my own part, I have hitherto abstained from all hostilities; and this conduct I mean to continue, so far as our own security would permit; but how great soever my desire is to put an entire stop to the calamities of war, and whatever respect this information may deserve, yet I do not find myself thereby justified in recommending measures, which might give facility to the fleets and armies, menacing any part of the King's possessions, to carry their hostilities into execution. To adopt a measure of this importance, it is necessary I should receive orders from home, which I may reasonably expect every hour, as a cruizer sent out on other purposes is already arrived at Philadelphia; and I assure you, Sir, I only wait the official certainty of this great event, to assume the language, and the spirit too, of the most perfect conciliation and peace.

"I perceive, Sir, by the resolution inclosed in your letter, that Congress has thought fit to consider this information as authentic, and thereupon has taken one considerable step towards carrying the terms of peace into immediate execution. Another, not less important, I presume has been taken, or is taking. With the cessation of hostilities, I perceive is connected, in the 7th article of the provisional treaty, an agreement that "all prisoners, on both sides, shall be set at liberty." Of this event, therefore, I hope likewise speedily to receive the very necessary and welcome notice, as I shall find the highest satisfaction in seeing released, on all sides, men upon whom the evils and calamities of war have more peculiarly fallen. *I am, Sir,*

Your most obedient,
and most humble servant,
GUY CARLETON.

Robert R. Livingston, Esq;"

SIR, New-York, 27th March, 1783.

I HAVE received your letter, inclosing me the resolve of Congress, with a copy of a letter to his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton; but as I have as yet received no official accounts from England, I must wait till you on your side relieve our prisoners, before I give that general relief to yours I so much wish. There can be no reason for detaining our prisoners one moment, as Congress must suppose the peace signed. I shall take every precaution in my power, consistent with my duty, to stop any further mischief upon the seas; but should recommend the preventing any vessels sailing, as I have not yet received sufficient authority to enable me to withdraw my cruizers.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient
Humble servant,
ROBERT DIGBY.

To Robert Livingston, Esq; &c. &c."

State of Pennsylvania, viz.

RECEIPT of Continental Taxes from the State of Pennsylvania, published in Pursuance of the Sixth Article of Instructions from the Office of Finance, dated the 12th Day of February, 1782.

For the Month of March, 1783.

March 3,	1783.	Rec. of David Rittenhouse, Esq;		2445 Dollars
10,		of	Ditto,	2500
15,		of	Ditto,	6200
17,		of	Ditto,	3200
24,		of	Ditto,	1600
31,		of	Ditto,	3000
				18945 Dollars

Total, Eighteen Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-five Dollars.

J. SWANWICK, Receiver of Continental Taxes for Pennsylvania.

THE Members of the Society for the releif of poor and distressed masters of ships, their widows and children, are requested to attend their General Meeting on Monday, the 7th of April inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Masons Lodge Room, in Lodge Alley.

THE Members of the *Philadelphia* Contributionship for Insuring Houses from Loss by FIRE, are desired to meet at the Court-house, on *Monday*, the 14th Day of *April* next, between the Hours of Two and Five in the Afternoon, in order to chuse TWELVE DIRECTORS AND A TREASURER, for the ensuing Year.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1783. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A PLANTATION, in Uwchland township, Chester county, near the sign of the Red Lion, containing about 200 acres, the buildings are good, and the house has been long used as a store, being well situated for carrying on that business. Possession may be had in about two weeks. For terms, apply to the subscriber, in Market-street, two doors below the Indian King.

Philad. April 1. § ISRAEL WHELEN.

FOR SALE,

A PHÆTON & POST CHARIOT.

These Carriages, each with Harness for a pair of Horses, are genteel, and little the worse for Wear, and will be sold cheap. Enquire of Mr. GEORGE WAY, in Arch-street, betwixt Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia. †

ALL Persons within this State, who have been employed in the Department of the Commissary General of Purchases, or are otherwise accountable to the United States for Monies received for the Purpose of procuring Provisions for the Continental Army, before the First of January, 1782, are hereby required to bring in their Accounts and Vouchers to the Subscriber, who is appointed to liquidate and finally settle them.

J. BURRALL, Commissioner for settling the Accounts of the Commissary Department.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1783. †

WE, the subscribers, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County, in the term of March last, to audit the accounts and adjust the demands of the creditors of JOSEPH TOMLINSON, jun. late of Wright's-Town, in the county of Bucks aforesaid, and to settle their shares or proportions of the said Tomlinson's estate, DO hereby give NOTICE, that, pursuant thereto, on the second day of May next, at the late dwelling of the said Joseph Tomlinson, jun. we will expose to Sale, by way of public vendue, Horses, cows, swine, beds and bedding, tables and chairs, iron pots and pot-racks, and-irons, an iron-bound waggon, and sundry other implemements of husbandry and household furniture; being attached and secured as the property and estate of the said Joseph Tomlinson, jun.

All persons who have any demands against the said estate, are notified to produce their accounts on the 12th day of May next to us, at John Thornton's, in New-Town, that they may be adjusted.

JOSEPH CHAPMAN,)
JOHN TERRY, jun.) Auditors.
March 27. † WILLIAM LINTON,)

To be SOLD at public vendue, on the third day of May next, if not disposed of before at private sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Burlington county, New-Jersey, upon Rancocas creek, at New-long-bridge, and on the road leading from Philadelphia to Mountholly, 17 miles from the former, and two from the latter, containing 188 acres, one half of which is cleared and under good cedar fence, and the remainder woodland, about 15 acres of meadow, well banked, and as much more may be made with small expence. There are on the premises a good dwelling-house, 44 feet front, with a piazza 12 feet wide, and the whole length of the house, a kitchen, and a pump of good water before the door, a thriving orchard of excellent fruit, a barn and stable. There had been a distillery (lately burnt) erected there, the walls of which are still good, which was supplied with water by a large never-failing spring spontaneously running into the cooler. The cheapness of wood, water carriage to the door, fall of water, &c. render it a very convenient situation for a molasses distillery, on a large plan. Immediate possession will be given. There are likewise to be sold three iron stills almost new, two of which hold 500 gallons each, and the other about 200, with pewter worms for each. Proposals to be received by Messrs. QUARRIER and HUNTER, coachmakers, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, on the premises. GEORGE HUNTER.

N. B. The partnership of GARVEY and HUNTER having dissolved on the 22d instant, all those who have any demands against said partnership, are desired to bring in their accounts to said QUARRIER and HUNTER, on or before the 30th of April next. ¶ *March 28, 1783.*

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

WAS brought to William Whitehead's tavern, in Philadelphia, on the 22d instant, and afterwards strayed away in Second-street, A small bay MARE, nine years old, shod all round, and supposed to be with foal. Any person taking up said Mare, so that the subscriber, living in Bucks county, and township of Warminster, may get her again, shall have the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by

March 31. ¶ WILLIAM MILLER.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Uwchland township, Chester county, State of Pennsylvania, on the 25th of this instant, a Negroe Wench, named DINAH, near 30 years of age, of a low stature, this country born; had on, when she went away, two brown linsey petticoats, one whereof new, an old cloth jacket and a striped linsey ditto, a brown linsey short gown, two shifts of tow linen, white yarn stockings, and good shoes, with carved metal buckles, and an old silk bonnet; she commonly wears silver bobs in her ears. Whoever secures said wench, so that her master may have her again, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

March 26, 1783. ¶ DAVID CARSON.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

WHEREAS John Smith, of Springfield township, in the county of Bucks, hath charged me, in No. 95 of *The Philadelphia Correspondence*, with having fraudulently obtained three obligations from him, bearing date the 22d day of May, 1782; one for the sum of 220l. and the others for 50l. each, and hath forewarned the public from taking assignments of said obligations, as he is determined not to pay them, or any of them, unless compelled thereto. I take the liberty, thro' the channel of your paper, to lay the following state before the public.

JOSEPH SAYWITZ.

About eight years ago a certain Christian Wiegner purchased of Casper Fabian, of Springfield township aforesaid, a plantation, situate in said township, part of the purchase money for which he paid; and for the payment of the remaining part, being 500l. I became bound with the said Christian Weigner to the said Casper Fabian. About ten months ago said Christian Weigner called on me, and informed me that the situation of his circumstances rendered it absolutely necessary to sell his plantation, and that he had sold it to the above named John Smith, but that the said John Smith could not pay the whole consideration money, and therefore he (said Weigner) would lodge money and bonds of the said Smith's, to the amount of the money for which I became bound for him, in my hands, to which I consented, and received money and bonds from the said Weigner accordingly; some few days after I waited on said Casper Fabian, and offered him the money and bonds so lodged in my hands by the said Christian Weigner, if he would return me the bonds in which I became bound for the said Weigner to him, which he declined, because the said bonds were given to said Christian Weigner and were by him assigned to me, and must be assigned by me to him (said Fabian) and that he did not like double assignments, but if the said John Smith would sign other bonds to me, which I might afterwards assign to him, he would accept of them; I then called on said John Smith, and acquainted him with the said Fabian's objections to the aforesaid bonds; whereupon he signed three others payable to me, bearing date and for the sums in his advertisement set forth, in return for which I delivered him the aforesaid three bonds lodged in my hands by the said Christian Weigner as aforesaid, one of which said bonds so signed to me by the said John Smith as aforesaid for the sum of 220l. I assigned, and together with the money lodged in my hands as aforesaid delivered to the said Casper Fabian; the other two bonds, for the sum of 50l. each, I have in my possession, as I do still stand bound for the said Weigner in the sum of 100l. The contract between the said Weigner and Smith is entirely unknown to me; I leave the public to judge therefore, whether or no the said bonds were obtained by me in a fraudulent manner of the said John Smith, as he was pleased to set forth in his publication. ¶

WAS taken from the Cross-keys, the corner of Chestnut and Third-streets, some time in January last (supposed by mistake) the first volume of the ABBE PLUCHE's HISTORY OF THE HEAVENS. Whoever has taken it is requested to leave it at the Cross-keys, or the Printers. ¶

WANTED,

An APPRENTICE to the Hair-Dessing Business. Enquire of

WILLIAM ANDERSON,

In Fourth-street opposite the Indian Queen, Philadelphia.

N. B. Said Anderson has for SALE, HAIR-POWDER, by Wholesale and Retail; Pomatum, Combs, Scissars, Raizors, Cork-screws, Knives and Forks, with an assortment of Perfumery, &c. &c. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A LOT of GROUND, containing near two acres, bounded by Spruce and Broad-streets, a little to the westward of the house of employment. It is very suitable for a garden, and has on it a comfortable house of four rooms. Apply to THOMAS MORRIS, brewer, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets. ¶

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On th 15th day of April next, on the premises,

THAT noted PUBLIC HOUSE, with excellent stables, &c. for the accommodation of travellers, and about 100 acres of LAND thereunto belonging, situate on the road leading from Philadelphia to Wilmington, near Marcus-Hook, late in the occupation of Major Archibald Dick, deceased; also a LOT of GROUND adjoining, containing about 20 acres of good land, part of which is marsh meadow, with a frame dwelling-house, a garden well fenced with pales, a pump of good water, and a good orchard thereon. To be sold either together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. In case they are not sold on the aforesaid day, they will be afterwards sold at private sale.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said Archibald Dick, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers; and whoever has any demands against the said estate, are also desired to bring in their accounts, in order to be adjusted.

ELISHA DICK,)
March 24. ‡ JOHN POWER, } Executors.

N. B. To be sold, 5 acres of highly improved Land, with a brick house and other valuable improvements, situate on Prospect Hill, near Marcus-Hook. Enquire of Jacob Hewes, near the premises.

The noble Horse GRAND DUKE,

WILL cover MARES, at Jacob Timanus's farm this ensuing season, in Upper Dublin township, Philadelphia county, two miles from the Spring-house tavern, and about the same distance from Major Wright's tavern, beginning on the first of April, and to continue till the first of August. Grand Duke is a beautiful sorrel, with a white star and stripe, and one white foot, he is three quarter blooded, full 16 hands and an half high, very proportionably and neat made; he was got by old Grandby on a very fine half blooded mare, his courage is equal to any horse in America, his carriage very fine and lofty, trots and gallops well, was 6 years old last grass, is very sure to get very fine colts, and will cover at Four Dollars and one bushel of oats for the season; the money to be paid when the mares are covered. Any gentlemen that sees proper to send their mares to be covered by Grand Duke, may depend on due attendance, by

¶ CONRAD CHARLES TIMANUS.

WAS STOLEN out of the pasture of General Armstrong, near Carlisle, on the 15th of September last, a dark brown MARE, rising 6 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with the letter A, a few white hairs in her forehead, a saddle mark on her off shoulder, switch mane and tail, paces and trots at times, newly shod all round, supposed to be stolen by a certain Peter M'Guire and one M'Cormick, both deserters, and deserted at one time from Col. Butler's battalion, in Carlisle; the first is about 5 feet 8 inches high, slim made, dark complexion, and short curled hair. Whoever takes up and secures said thieves and mare, shall have FOUR POUNDS reward, or for the mare only THREE POUNDS, and reasonable charges, if delivered to General Armstrong or Jonathan Wallace, at Carlisle, or to the subscriber, in Christiana hundred, New-Castle county, 7 miles from Wilmington. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

N. B. It is thought those thieves will change their names. ¶

Northern-Liberties, March, 1783.

FOR SALE,

A GENTEEL well finished three story brick HOUSE, situate in Walnut street, between Second and Third-streets. Likewise, A LOT of three acres and a half of land, in the Northern-Liberties, whereon are a stone dwelling-house, tan-yard, orchard, &c. &c.

Also, A LOT of two acres and a half, in Passyunk township; there are on the premises a good frame tenement, garden, fruit-trees, &c. For terms apply to

‡ THOMAS MARRIOT.

To be SOLD by order of the last will and testament of Jonathan Robeson, late of Whitemarsh township, in the county of Philadelphia, about 12 miles from the city,

THE PLANTATION whereon he dwelt, adjoining the farm formerly belonging to Edward Farmer and others, containing upwards of 200 acres of excellent limestone LAND. There is a lime-kiln and quarry on it, about 20 acres of meadow, the plough land lately limed, about 50 acres of woodland, the plough land very natural to clover, has frequently been mowed when sowed for pasture; there is on the premises a large stone dwelling-house, a well of water near the door, a large barn, with threshing-floor 20 feet square, a stable on each side, a large cow-house, corn-house, waggon-house, and other out houses, a good garden joining the house, a very valuable orchard of the best of grafted fruit, a young thriving peach orchard that has for two years past bore great quantities of the best peaches. And also about 20 acres, near half wood-land, near the above plantation, on which is a lime-kiln and quarry. For terms apply to PETER ROBESON, Executor, living near the premises.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, are desired immediately to pay the same; and those who have any demands against it, to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid. ¶ *March* 20, 1783.

Bucks county, March 14, 1783.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, gave three bonds to a certain JOHN M'CAMMON, the first for Thirty-two Pounds and Ten Shillings, payable May 1, 1782; the second for Thirty Pounds, May 1, 1783; the third for Thirty Pounds, May 1, 1784; which were fraudulently obtained from me, in payment for a tract of land in Tyrone township, Cumberland county; and as I can find no such land in the place, to which I think he hath good right, I forewarn all persons from taking any assignments on said notes, as I will not pay any of them until I get the land, unless compelled thereto by law.

‡ ROBERT HARVEY.

Durham Furnace, March 18, 1783.

WHEREAS the Copartnership of RICHARD BACKHOUSE and Company, at Durham Iron-works, expired on the sixteenth day of December last: Therefore all persons having any demands against the said copartnership are requested to bring in their accounts, in order to be settled and paid; and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is properly authorised to receive the same, or they may depend on being sued without further notice; and all persons who purchased articles at the vendue held at Durham last December, and who have neglected to give security for the payment, according to the conditions of said vendue, are hereby notified to make payment according to said conditions, without further notice, otherwise the accounts will be put into an Attorneys hands to recover, before next Bucks county Court.

¶ RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

IN CONGRESS, Thursday, November 23, 1782.

THE Committee consisting of Mr. Howell, Mr. Gervais, and Mr. Hommedieu, having reported on the letter of the 6th, from the Governor of Maryland, relative to the case of Col. H. Hollingsworth. Resolved, That Congress are satisfied with the report of the Hon. Alexander Contee Hanson, Esq; one of the Judges of the General Court of the State of Maryland, on the case of Henry Hollingsworth, referred to him by the Executive of the said State, in pursuance of the act of Congress, of the 20th of July 1780; and that the complaint against the said H. Hollingsworth, be dismissed.

CHARLES THOMSON.

(Copy from the Journals.) ¶

Will be exposed to public Sale, on the seventh day of April next, on the premises,

A Valuable PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, situate in Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing 100 acres, 60 whereof are cleared, and the remainder well timbered; a quantity of meadow, and more may be made; late the estate of Samuel Starr, deceased, and to be sold by BENJAMIN LONGSTRETH and CHARLES DILWORTH, executors.

By virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, at the house of Major Holmes, near the premises, on the 4th of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

A CERTAIN MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, situate in Lower-Dublin township, containing 123 acres; bounded by lands of James Leech, Benjamin Johnson, Lawrence Wistow and Jonathan Thomas; on which is a good barn, orchard, and meadow; it is well wooded and watered, and commands a beautiful prospect of the river Delaware, &c. Late the estate of John Dungan; taken in Execution, and to be sold, by

Philad. March 26, 1783. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Chief Justice, the Hon. William Augustus Atlee, Esquire, second justice, the Hon. John Evans, Esquire, third justice, and the Hon. George Bryan, Esquire, fourth justice of the Supreme Court, and of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have issued their precept, bearing date the seventh day of March instant, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday the seventh day of April next.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all justices of the peace, the coroners, escheators and constables within the said city and county, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done. Also, all they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the goal of the said city and county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Philadelphia, the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and in the seventh year of American independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AT BELL'S BOOK-STORE,

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PRICE THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF,

MOORE'S ELEGANT TRAVELS,

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With ANECDOTES

Relating to some EMINENT CHARACTERS.

WRITTEN BY JOHN MOORE, M. D.

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NB. At said BELL'S Book-Store may be had, Variety of NEW WORKS of ENTERTAINMENT, with every CURIOSITY that is come-at-a-ble in the American World of Books. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And possession immediately given,

A LOT of LAND, containing 11 acres and a quarter, pleasantly situate on the river Schuylkill, adjoining Mr. James Pemberton's seat, on the road leading to Gray's ferry, about two miles from the city. For terms apply to THOMAS ROWAN or JONATHAN PENROSE, opposite the sign of the Fountain, in Front-street, Southwark. ¶

THE Subscriber, in Consequence of the Directions of General Assembly, will leave Town before the House breaks up; but the Papers relative to Taxes in Northumberland County will be left, for some Time, in the Hands of Doctor JOSEPH GARDNER, who is hereby authorised to conduct the Business, by WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

LOST.

LAST Monday Evening was dropped, A small Parcel of BANK NOTES, to the Amount of about 240 Dollars. They were wrapped up in a small Account, in the Name of the Person who lost them; are supposed to have been dropped in Front-street, somewhere between Market and Vine-streets; and as nearly as recollected were all of the Denomination of Twenty Dollars. The FINDER of the said Notes, on bringing or sending them to the Printers hereof, or to Messieurs SMITH and TILTON, shall be entitled to such Part thereof as he or she shall think reasonable, besides the Thanks of THE LOSER. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for an Interest in Philadelphia,

A SMALL TRACT of LAND, situate in Darby township about eight miles from Philadelphia, with a good brick house and kitchen, and small log tenement thereon.

Likewise may be SOLD, a Piece of Marsh MEADOW. For further particulars, enquire of ISAAC LLOYD, miller, in Darby. § Third Month, 18th, 1783.

To be SOLD by public SALE,

On the 29th of this month,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, whereon Benjamin Jacobs formerly lived, in Providence township, Philadelphia county, adjoining the river Schuylkill, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 230 or 40 acres, the soil good and level, near 100 acres thereof is woodland, about 20 acres of meadow, and a considerable quantity more may be made and watered; there are on the premises, a well finished two story stone dwelling-house, two rooms on a floor, with a large entry; stone spring-house and wash-house, the spring never known to fail; a large bearing orchard; the whole well watered, there being water naturally in every field but one, through which a water course is made. Any person inclining to purchase, may be shewn the bounds, by applying on the premises, or to the subscriber, living near. The sale to be held on the premises, where attendance will be given, by ISRAEL JACOBS, and others.

Third Month, 12th, 1783. ¶

Kennet, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 11.

WAS STOLEN, on Monday night, the 10th of March, out of the stable of the subscriber, A bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 10 years old, a natural trotter, and trots very heavy, smooth shod before, has a snip and bald face that reaches from eye to eye, has some white hairs on his near shoulder made by the collar, the hairs rubbed off his sides with the stirrups; said horse is long sided, round bodied, hollow back'd, heavy quarter'd, strait limb'd, and in good order, looks gay in the gears or under the saddle, but appears best calculated for the gears, draws well in the chain, but has been most used for a thiller; he is uncommonly easy scared. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the subscriber may have the horse, and the thief secured, so as to be brought to justice, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the horse only, paid by ‡ WALTER CRAIG.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on almost immediately,

A TRACT of about 100 acres of LAND, situate in Abington township, 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia; a pleasant healthy place, whereon is erected, a dwelling-house, and pump in a well at the door, having plenty of excellent water in the driest seasons; a milk-house over a never failing spring, a barn, stables, bearing orchard, &c. also a grist and merchant-mill, having a pair of good burr mill-stones, &c. drove by the waters of Pennypack creek, well situated for business, a public road leading from Bucks county by said mill door to Philadelphia; about one half said tract woodland, well timbered, and mostly within fence; the other part plough land, and about five acres of meadow made, and ten acres more meadow may be made, and chiefly watered, with little labour, by letting water out of the mill-race, and by several lasting springs and brooks running partly through said land. For particulars, terms and title, which is good, apply to ROBERT PAUL, on the premises. §

By Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court for the county of Bucks, will be exposed to SALE, by public Vendue, upon the premises, on the 7th day of April next,

A CERTAIN LOT of WOODLAND, situate in the township of Wright's-Town, in the county aforesaid containing five acres and one quarter, late the property of Isaiah Linton, deceased; also the Right of the said Isaiah Linton (being the remainder in Fee Simple, after the decease of his mother) in a certain Tract of LAND, situate in Wright's-Town aforesaid, containing 170 acres, about 100 whereof are cleared, the remainder well timbered, 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made; there are on the premises two frame houses, kitchen and barn, and a constant spring of water convenient to the dwelling. The terms will be made known at the day of sale, by

March 17. § WILLIAM LINTON, Adminis't.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Hempfield township, Lancaster county, some time last summer, Two yearling Heiffer CALVES; one of them red and white, a half-penny out of the right ear; the other a dark brown, without any brand or mark. The owner or owners are requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

March 4th, 1783. † SAMUEL WRIGHT.

March 9, 1783.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES M'COSH, of York county, in the State of Pennsylvania, obtained a BOND of me the subscriber, of St. Georges hundred, and New-Castle county, in the Delaware State, bearing date on the 2d, or between that and the 10th of June, in the year 1782, for the sum of One Hundred and Seventy five Pounds in specie, to be paid at three separate payments; the first being for Fifty Pounds, he received it agreeable to contract, as per receipt on said bond; and the said James M'Cosh, after receiving the aforesaid bond and the aforesaid Fifty Pounds, did, in a most fraudulent manner, make a second sale of a legacy due him in right of his wife Janet, to a certain Benjamin Armstrong, who purchased it ('tis thought) after having knowledge of the first contract made by said M'Cosh with me, by which it is evident there is a fraud intended by them; therefore I forewarn all persons not to take assignment on the aforesaid bond, as I am determined not to pay any more until the right in and to the aforesaid legacy be determined between the aforesaid Benjamin Armstrong and me, as the aforesaid bond will be subject to all the cost I may be put to by said M'Cosh's illegal contract with said Armstrong. § JAMES HAUGHEY.

CAME to the plantation of Dr. Kearsley, in the Northern Liberties, on the first instant, a strawberry roan coloured HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, and now in the possession of Owen Carrigan, living on said place. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. † *March* 17, 1783.

Philadelphia, March 17, 1783.

ALL persons having just demands against PETER PARIS, late of the city of Philadelphia, Innholder, deceased, are desired to bring them in to the subscribers; and all those that are indebted by mortgage, bond, note, judgment or book account, to the said deceased, are desired to make speedy payment to

SARAH PARIS, Executrix,
PETER THOMSON, and)
ABRAHAM WILT, jun. } Executors.

N. B. There are several Bundles of Resolves and Commonwealth Money of Pennsylvania, and some old Continental Money, supposed to have been left by some persons under the care of the said Peter Paris in his lifetime; therefore the right owners are desired to call on the Executors, and make proof of their respective claims thereto. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL. 1783. THE NUMB. 2756.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1783.

PURSUANT to an Act of Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, paſſed March 27th, 1778, and of ſundry ſubſequent Acts, WE the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners for the County of Northumberland, in Purſuance of the ſaid Acts, do give this public NOTICE to all Owners of Land in ſaid County, to pay the Taxes hereafter mentioned to the Treaſurer of the County aforeſaid, at Northumberland: But if they, or ſome Perſon in their Behalf, do not appear and diſcharge the ſame, with all Coſts and Charges, within three Months from the Date hereof, they will be SOLD, or ſo much as will be ſufficient to pay the ſeveral Taxes and Coſts, agreeable to Law.

JAMES ESPY,
DANIEL MONTGOMERY, } Commiſſioners.
DAVID MEAD,

NORTHUMBERLAND, FEBRUARY 17, 1783.

	1780				1781			
	Acres	£.	s.	d.	Acres	£.	s.	d.
William Atlee					600	7	10	
Samuel Atlee					1000	18	15	
Conrad Adams	150	2	0					
------ Aſhburn	700	3	0	6				
------ Alexander	150	2	5	4				
James Alexander					240	6	0	
John Anderſon	600	6	16		1200	37	10	
Samuel Armſtrong	170	0	13		170	2	16	8
John Aurant					360	13	15	
Benjamin Aliſon	50	0	13	4	350	6	17	8
William Aliſon					600	15	0	
George Albright					150	5	3	1
Jacob Albright	250	1	8	6	300	6	1	8
Peter Albright					150	3	0	8
Jacob All	300	2	2	8	300	7	0	8
Conrad Boucher	540	9	3		540	16	17	6
Peter Berſh	140	1	16		150	5	0	
Martin Brand					150	5	0	
Henry Bower					200	5	0	
Jacob Bear					300	5	0	
Alexander Bartram					900	25	0	
John Bull	900	9	13	4	900	30	0	
Michael Bright	900	7	10	10	300	7	10	
John Bright					250	4	3	4
Owen Biddle	250	1	15		8835	220	17	
Edward Biddle	7000	66	0		900	19	6	7
James Biddle	300	2	13	4	1800	45	0	
John Brady	150	0	17	6	1700	45	12	6
Benjamin Brown	1700	15	10		300	9	7	6
Dominick Brodley	300	5	2	6	200	3	15	
Jacob Byler	200	1	2	8	177	5	5	5
William Bonham					600	15	0	
William Baker	600	5	13	4	200	3	6	8
John Baker					600	9	7	6
John Brouſe	600	4	5		100	3	6	8
Peter Barton	100	0	19		300	9	7	6
George Ballard	300	3	8		300	3	6	8
Richard Bennet	300	1	9		100	1	2	8
Samuel Burrows					6000	150	0	
Widow Breeſe	6000	56	13	4	400	6	13	4
George Beil								
John Bryans	300	3	16					
William Benjamin	200	1	13	4				
William Bell	262	1	17	6				
Jacob Bickle	500	2	16	8	500	9	7	6
William Ball	200	1	2	8				
Conrad Batis					1500	37	10	
John Bayard					200	5	0	
Adam Brutzman					3900	97	10	
Samuel Boone					100	2	10	
Judah Boone					300	7	10	
William Cox					116	2	17	4
John Cox	200	1	10					
Cornelius Cox	170	2	17	6	270	8	4	10
Daniel Cough	246	4	13		846	38	2	6
George Cooper	300	2	5	4	300	10	6	3
George Colhoun	500	4	2	10	800	21	17	6
William Campbell	2000	22	2	4	2000	30	18	3
William Campbell, jun.					200	3	15	
John Campbell	200	1	2	8				
George Campbell	150	1	2	8	150	2	3	9
Philip Cough					900	22	10	
James Claypoole	700	6	12		700	23	6	8
John Crane	300	3	7	6	300	7	10	
Benjamin Crane					100	2	10	
William Clark					100	1	13	4
Robert Clark	760	5	9					
James Clark	250	2	16	6	250	7	5	
Samuel Clark					300	7	10	
Jacob Cook					200	5	0	
Michael Creal					280	8	15	
Adam Crift					600	12	10	
Charles Cooper	150	1	5	4	150	1	3	2
Chriſtopher Cyger					361	9	0	
Philip Cramer	130	0	15		130	1	13	4
John Carr					565	14	2	4
John Carr	250	4	14		250	10	0	
------ Cagſton					545	12	13	
Leonard Croninger	200	1	17	6				
Henry Cook	70	0	10	6	70	2	8	2
William Cook	50	0	18	8	50	1	13	4
Michael Cygar	50	0	6					
Stephen Chambers	100	1	2					
Stephen Collins					300	7	0	8
Samuel Cadwalader					900	22	10	
William Criſpin					650	16	5	
George Clymer					610	15	5	
Matthew Clarkſon					3011	75	5	4
Samuel Caldwell					315	7	17	4
Peter Convers					700	17	10	
Abraham Crayble					1400	35	0	
Widow Dowel					460	11	10	
John D'Huff	200	2	5	4	150	5	0	
Philip D'Haas					150	2	10	
David Duncan	2450	26	16	4	3500	87	10	
Margaret Duncan	1200	11	6		1200	40	0	
------ Duncan, Eſq;	3000	30	19	2	3900	105	12	6
Stephen Duncan	1000	10	14	4	1000	15	12	6
Philip Deal	200	3	0		464	10	12	
Michael Dowdle	300	4	10		300	10	6	3
Benjamin Dean	500	3	10	8	700	10	18	9
Thomas Dundas	450	8	10		650	21	13	4
David Davis					950	23	15	
Colonel Davis					300	3	6	8
Michael Diffydaffer	500	9	8	8	500	20	16	8
Dealing and Motte	300	5	13	4	300	10	0	
Chriſtian Deppy	250	4	14		250	8	6	8
Matthias Daubler	50	0	6		50	1	0	3
Alexander Donaldſon	200	1	10					
	200	3	3	8	200	5	0	

	1780				1781			
	Acres	£.	s.	d.	Acres	£.	s.	d.
Chiman Dungleberger	400	2	16	8				
Frederick Dungleberger	500	10	2	6				
John Dunlap					300	7	10	
Joſeph Donaldſon					250	6	5	
Adam Drinkhouſe					150	3	15	
Pratt and Davidſon					332	8	16	
Daniel Draiſe					300	7	10	
Robert Ewing	200	1	17	6	200	6	13	4
Thomas Evans					250	8	6	8
John Eaſter	600	6	16		600	20	0	
Michael Earl	50	0	18	6	50	1	13	4
Jacob Eagle					50	0	16	11
George Emlen					300	7	10	
William Eckard					2000	50	0	
James Forſter	200	2	16		200	5	0	
John Foutz	100	0	7	6	100	2	10	
George Frey	1550	12	6		1300	35	0	
Turbutt Francis	2728	41	7	4	2728	97	2	4
Benjamin Franks	900	13	12		900	22	18	
Franks and Lemmon	2850	16	2	8	2850	71	5	
Jacob Feight	300	1	16		300	7	10	
Chriſtian Feight	400	2	5		400	10	0	
Archibald Flemming					300	10	0	
Samuel Fulton	300	6	16		300	10	10	10
Barnabas Ferril	200	2	0		200	3	2	6
William Fitz	3690	13	7	6	3690	131	13	4
John Ferre					270	9	18	8
Stephen Fidler					100	2	10	
John Fulke					600	15	0	
Thomas Franklin					640	16	0	
Lewis Fohrers					226	5	13	
William Green	900	11	0	8	600	7	10	
William Green					1200	30	0	
Joſeph Green	200	1	17		200	6	13	4
Green and M'Mullen					100	3	8	9
Michael Griel	100	1	2	6				
Jacob Griel	300	3	8		300	10	0	
Thomas Grant and Co.	920	10	0					
Bartram Galbreath	1360	27	0		1350	47	19	5
Joſeph Galloway	600	7	9		600	16	8	2
William George and Co.	1800	17	0		1800	60	0	
Charles Gilleſpie and Co.	1500	14	7	2	1350	30	9	9
Sebaſtian Grove	2600	19	13	4				
Andrew Grove and Co.					2400	80	0	
Michael Grouſe	600	7	18	8	600	22	10	
David Grouſe	400	3	0		300	7	10	
Michael Grouſe					323	8	1	4
Robert Gilgriſt					300	7	0	8
James Gailey	200	2	2					
Henry Good	200	1	0					
Jacob Gamberlin	550	4	17	6	300	10	0	
Charles Gamberlin	300	2	15		300	10	0	
Anthony Grators	900	3	12		900	15	0	
Valentine Gygar	200	0	17	6				
Gordon and Co.	300	2	12		300	10	0	
Nicholas Garriſon	450	4	2	6	100	2	0	6
John Grayble	150	1	10					
Charles Grayble					200	5	16	8
George and Jacob Grayble					900	41	5	
Godfrey Gray	100	0	18	8	100	3	8	9
------ Gragſton	300	2	7	6	300	7	0	8
Henry Gygar					100	1	13	4
Chriſtopher Gettig					400	10	0	
Moſes Gilmore					200	2	8	6
John Galloway					313	8	5	4
Jacob Goodſhalk					300	7	10	
Michal Hawk	100	1	12		100	2	10	
Henry Hane	200	2	0					
Michael Haun					100	1	13	4
Thomas Hartley	1300	23	6	8	1550	58	15	
Hartley and Dowdle	300	2	11		900	18	15	
Samuel Hunter	300	4	10					
Alexander Hunter	300	2	5	4	300	4	13	9
James Hunter					600	20	0	
John Hoge	300	4	10		600	21	11	3
Marcus Hulings					100	3	2	6
Samuel Harris and Wallace	400	2	5	4	400	6	5	
Lowman and Hubley	7800	27	8	4	7800	121	17	6
David Harris	150	1	7	6	150	5	0	
Samuel Harris and Co.	300	2	16		900	30	0	
John Harris	600	14	1	3				
Nicholas Houſaker	500	8	10		500	15	12	6
Peter Houſterman	450	5	5					
John Haines	200	1	17	6				
Peter Hurtinger	150	0	15		200	5	16	8
Doctor Houſton	300	5	13	4	300	10	0	
James Houſton	230	2	4		450	9	13	4
Benjamin Houſton	300	1	9					
Houſton and M'Cord	300	1	15		300	5	12	6
James Hendricks					500	15	12	6
Adam Harper	400	3	15		400	13	6	8
George Hoonſinger	100	8	13	4	100	1	4	3
George Hughes					520	13	0	
William Hughes	150	2	5	4	400	10	0	
Ellis Hughes	300	2	5	4	300	4	7	6
Benjamin Hamilton					300	3	14	8
William Hiron	1350	9	9		1350	16	13	4
Jacob Haldiman					200	6	13	4
Stophel Henly					100	1	13	4
William Henry	300	5	13	4	300	10	0	
Jacob Hannabaugh	100	1	0					
Stophel Hainey	700	6	12		700	23	6	8
Stophel Hackle	80	0	10					
James Hegeman	170	3	14		170	7	0	
Joſeph Huffman	290	4	0		290	12	10	
Rudolph Huffman	150	2	0					
Nicholas Hamaker	100	0	12					
Nicholas Hacke	600	3	8					
Charles Holman	250	3	6		250	11	5	

	1780				1781			
	Acres	£.	s.	d	Acres	£.	s.	d.
Matthias Heſs	200	1	17	6	200	6	13	4
James Hutton	200	3	0					
Daniel Hannabaugh	200	3	6	8				
George Herehold	200	5	16					
John Hopſon	100	1	13	4				
William Hockley					104	2	12	
Robert Hare and Co.					500	12	10	
Michael Hillegas					900	22	10	
Henry Hill					384	9	12	
Joſeph Jacobs					900	22	10	
Benjamin Jacobs	600	6	17		600	20	0	
William Irwin	400	7	11	4				
George Irwin	900	17	0		1200	40	0	
Thomas Irwin					300	7	10	
William Irwin					319	7	19	
Iſaiah Jones	240	3	8		240	3	15	
Mouns Jones	200	1	6	6	200	3	6	8
Samuel Jones					150	2	0	
Robert S. Jones					500	12	10	
Peter Jorday	100	0	10	8	150	5	0	
John James	300	2	6	6	300	3	6	8
John Iſherwood	150	0	15					
John Jamiſon	216	4	17	6	216	8	2	6
George Immort	115	2	9	4				
James Jenkins					200	6	5	
John Jackſon					130	3	5	
James Johnſon					300	7	10	
David Kennedy	300	3	19	4	300	10	6	3
John Kennedy					300	10	0	
Robert King	300	3	8					
John Kelly	600	5	6	8	500	13	8	9
David Kadderman	200	1	10					
Ludowick Karcher	600	5	13					
Karcher and Guyer	1500	18	13	4	1650	41	5	
------ Keeſler	400	3	0					
Michael Kunkle	300	1	15		300	6	1	8
George Kline	150	1	10		130	4	6	8
Philip Kunſelman					150	3	0	9
John Keeble and Co.					1550	38	15	
Mary Kryder					200	5	0	
William King					297	7	8	
John Litle	300	2	11		300	7	10	
John Lowden	1100	10	7	4	1300	57	1	8
Lowden and Groſhang	390	2	10		390	12	5	3
Richard Lowden					500	16	13	4
Thomas Lemmon	200	1	10					
Lodge and Muſſer					1000	16	13	4
Jeſſe Lukens	300	1	13	6	300	3	14	8
John Lukens					300	13	10	
Gainer Lukens	200	3	0		200	6	13	4
Charles Lukens	500	5	13	4	500	16	13	4
Lukens and Buchannan	300	2	10		300	10	0	
Chriſtian Long	128	1	9	4	128	7	18	4
John Lee	600	4	0		750	12	4	5
Mordecai Lee	250	1	17	6	250	3	6	8
Francis Lee					300	7	10	
Benjamin Lightfoot					7000	109	7	6
Benj. and Thos. Lightfoot	600	4	10	8	600	10	0	0
Henry Lowry					100	2	0	6
George Lowra					200	5	0	
Leonard Lemle	50	0	6	4				
Peter Leſſy	100	0	8					
Dennis Leary	400	3	19	6	1000	24	19	
Aaron Levi	170	3	4		420	13	1	9
James Latimore	700	6	12		570	19	0	
Thomas Lobdon	100	1	17	6	100	3	6	8
Abraham Linkhorn					250	7	1	8
William Lewis					410	10	5	
William Lamb					200	5	0	
George Miller	2182	15	6	8	2100	26	17	6
Peter Miller	250	4	5		593	14	16	4
Henry Miller	300	1	14		300	7	10	
Warwick Miller	300	4	11		600	16	17	6
Chriſtian Miller	200	1	10		200	5	0	
Iſaac Miller	100	0	18	8	100	1	13	4
Alexander Murray	550	4	2	8				
Alexander Murray	200	2	16		533	21	6	11
William Murray	100	0	18		100	3	6	8
John Murray	300	1	8		800	20	0	
William M'Murray	300	2	16	8	300	10	6	8
Samuel M'Murray					114	2	17	
John Muſſer	900	13	12		900	26	5	
John Muſſer and Co.	10300	97	4		10300	343	6	8
William Muſſer	2700	25	9	4	2700	90	0	
Peter Muſſer	300	1	8		300	7	9	4
Frederick Martin	300	1	7	6	400	10	0	
James Martin	300	1	8		1350	16	13	4
Robert Montgomery	300	3	0		300	10	6	3
Samuel Maclay	1000	15	12	10	1050	38	3	1
Wm. Maclay and Shannon	800	7	10		800	26	13	4
Alexander M'Kee	250	1	6	8	238	5	11	7
John Moore	300	2	0		300	3	14	8
William Moore	300	6	16		300	10	15	5
Andrew Moore					212	6	2	8
James M'Gibbons	600	4	10	8	900	22	10	
Alexander M'Cormick	200	1	15		260	3	15	
Mary M'Cormick	200	2	5	4	200	2	18	4
John M'Mullan	300	1	17	6	200	5	0	
------ Morriſon	300	2	17	6	300	10	0	
Abel Miles	175	1	13		175	5	16	8
Richard Miles	300	2	16		300	10	0	
Timothy Matlack	900	8	9		900	30	0	
Ditto	300	5	2		300	10	10	10
White Matlack					136	3	8	
William Mitchel					160	3	8	0
John Meizer					200	3	6	8
George Meizer	100	1	0					
Dedrick Marky	100	1	2	8				
Iſaac Meyers	600	4	9	4	600	10	9	

[*For the Remainder turn to the fourth Page.*]

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT *for the ſale of certain lands therein mentioned, for the purpoſe of redeeming and paying off the certificates of depreciation given to the officers and ſoldiers of the* Pennſylvania *Line, or their repreſentatives; and for appropriating certain other lands therein mentioned for the uſe of the ſaid officers and ſoldiers, to be divided off to them ſeverally at the end of the war.*

WHEREAS it was enacted by a law of this Commonwealth, paſſed the eighteenth day of *December*, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, entituled "*An Act to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the troops of this ſtate, in the ſervice of the United States, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned*," that the certificates of depreciation given to the officers and ſoldiers of the *Pennſylvania* line ſhould be receivable at the land-office of this ſtate, equal to gold and ſilver, in the payment of the purchaſe money of unlocated lands, if the poſſeſſor or poſſeſſors of the ſame ſhould think proper to purchaſe ſuch lands:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That for the more ſpeedy and effectual complying with the intentions of the law aforeſaid, there be, and hereby is located and laid off, a certain tract of land as follows; beginning where the weſtern boundary of this ſtate croſſes the *Ohio* river; thence up the ſaid river to *Fort-Pitt*; thence up the *Allegany* river to the mouth of *Mogulbughtiton* creek; thence by a weſt line to the weſtern boundary of this ſtate; thence ſouth by the ſaid boundary to the place of beginning; reſerving to the uſe of the ſtate three thouſand acres, in an oblong of not leſs than one mile in depth from the *Allegany* and *Ohio* rivers, and extending up and down the ſaid rivers, from oppoſite *Fort-Pitt*, ſo far as may be neceſſary to include the ſame, and the further quantity of three thouſand acres on the *Ohio*, and on both ſides of the mouth of *Beaver* creek, including Fort *Mackintoſh*. All which remaining tract of land, as aforeſaid, is hereby appropriated as a farther fund for the purpoſe of redeeming the certificates aforeſaid, and ſhall, for that purpoſe, be laid out and diſpoſed of as follows; *that is to ſay*, the Surveyor-General of this ſtate ſhall, according to ſuch directions as may be given to him by the Supreme Executive Council, cauſe the aforeſaid tract of land to be laid out into lots of not leſs than two hundred acres, nor more than three hundred and fifty acres each, numbering the ſame lots numerically on the draught or plot of the country aforeſaid; and ſhall, as ſoon as the ſame, or one hundred lots thereof, are ſurveyed, together with the ſecretary of the land-office and receiver-general, proceed to ſell the ſame lots in numerical order, at ſuch times and places, and under ſuch regulations, as ſhall be appointed by the Supreme Executive Council; the full conſideration bid at ſuch ſales ſhall be paid into the receiver-general's office, either in gold or ſilver, or in the certificates aforeſaid; upon full payment of which conſideration, and the expence of ſurveying, together with all fees of the different offices, patents ſhall be iſſued in the uſual form to the ſeveral buyers or vendees; and the different ſums in ſpecie that may be paid into the receiver-general's office ſhall be paid over by him to the treaſury of this ſtate, for the purpoſe of redeeming ſuch certificates as may remain unſatisfied at the end of ſuch ſales.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the allowance or pay for laying out and returning into the ſurveyor-general's office the lands herein directed to be laid out and ſold, including wages to chain-bearers and markers, and all other expences incurred in laying out and returning the ſame, for each lot, ſhall be the ſum of *three pounds ten ſhillings*, which ſhall be paid in ſpecie by the owners or purchaſers of ſaid lot or lots, before a patent ſhall be iſſued for the ſame.

AND WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth did, by their reſolve of the ſeventh day of *March*, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, promiſe to the officers and privates belonging to this ſtate, in the fœderal army, certain donations and quantities of land according to their ſeveral ranks, as therein ſet forth, to be ſurveyed and divided off to them ſeverally at the end of the war:

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That for the purpoſe of effectually complying with the letter and intention of ſaid reſolve, there be, and it is hereby declared to be located and laid off, a certain tract of country, beginning at the mouth of *Mogulbughtiton* creek; thence up the *Allegany* river to the mouth of *Cagnawaga* creek; thence due north to the northern boundary of this ſtate; thence weſt, by the ſaid boundary, to the north-weſt corner of the ſtate; thence ſouth, by the weſtern boundary of the ſtate, to the north-weſt corner of lands appropriated by this act for diſcharging the certificates herein mentioned; and thence by the ſame lands eaſt, to the place of beginning; which ſaid tract of country ſhall be reſerved and ſet apart for the only and ſole uſe of fulfilling and carrying into execution the ſaid reſolve.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no improvement, location, warrant, grant, right, title or claim whatſoever, made or procured by, from, or under any *Indian*, nation or nations of *Indians*, the late proprietaries, or any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, for or upon the lands contained within the limits of the two above deſcribed tracts of country, or any part thereof, ſhall be valid, or of any effect in law or equity, but the ſame ſhall be null and void, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all officers and private men entitled to land as aforeſaid ſhall, and they are hereby directed to make their reſpective applications for the ſame within two years after peace ſhall be declared; and ſhould any of the ſaid officers, non-commiſſioned officers or private men, die before their reſpective applications ſhall be made, as before directed, then their heirs, executors or adminiſtrators, reſpectively, are hereby permitted to make ſuch applications within one year after the expiration of the aforeſaid time; and in caſe the ſaid officers, non-commiſſioned officers and private men, their heirs, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall neglect ſo to do within the times limited as aforeſaid, then and in ſuch caſes it ſhall and may be lawful for any perſon or perſons whatſoever to apply to the land-office, locate and take up ſuch parts or parcels of ſaid lands, upon ſuch terms as the Legiſlature ſhall hereafter direct, as may remain unlocated by the ſaid officers, non-commiſſioned officers and private men, their heirs, executors and adminiſtrators.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall not be in the power of the non-commiſſioned officers and private men, or any of them, to grant, bargain or ſell his or their ſhare of the land hereby appropriated for their uſe, or any part thereof, until the ſame ſhall be actually ſurveyed and laid off as aforeſaid, and that every ſuch ſale or conveyance ſhall be abſolutely null and void, to all intents and purpoſes.

Signed, by order of the Houſe,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, *on* Wedneſday, *the twelfth day of* March, *in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and three.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *to appropriate certain monies ariſing from the exiſe, for the payment of the annual intereſt due on unalienated certificates therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS it hath been found by experience that the act, entituled "*An act to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the troops of this ſtate, in the ſervice of the United States, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned*," and the ſeveral ſupplements thereto, have not anſwered all the good purpoſes thereby intended, and in as much as the funds eſtabliſhed for the redemption of the certificates granted for the depreciation of pay, by the act and ſupplements aforeſaid, have not proved ſufficiently productive:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That in addition to the funds provided by the ſaid act, the monies ariſing from the duty of exciſe of this ſtate ſhall be, and hereby are appropriated for the payment of the annual intereſt which hath accrued ſince the tenth day of *April*, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, or which may hereafter accrue upon all ſuch certificates aforeſaid as ſhall remain unalienated, and not transferred from the original poſſeſſors to whom they have been iſſued, or their heirs, executors or adminiſtrators; which appropriation of ſaid exciſe ſhall be and continue a permanent fund for the purpoſes aforeſaid, until means ſhall be provided for the payment of the principal ſums ſpecified in ſaid certificates reſpectively.

Provided always, That nothing in this act ſhall be deemed, taken or conſtrued to prevent the appropriation of the reſidue of the monies ariſing from the ſaid exciſe, after the payment of the annual intereſt aforeſaid, to ſuch other purpoſes as may appear neceſſary.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every of the perſons who ſhall claim the benefits and privileges of this act ſhall, previous to his, her or their receiving the ſame, apply to the Comptroller-general of this ſtate, who is hereby authoriſed and required to adminiſter the following oath or affirmation to each of them reſpectively-- --"*I*, A. B. *do ſwear (or ſolemnly, ſincerely and truly declare and affirm) that the certificate by me now produced, in order to receive one year's intereſt due thereupon, was never bartered, ſold, or otherwiſe alienated by me, or by any other perſon or perſons for me, nor any part thereof.*" And the ſaid Comptroller-general is hereby authoriſed to examine witneſſes upon oath or affirmation touching any alienation of the ſaid certificates; and if it ſhall appear to him by ſuch oath or affirmation, or examination of witneſſes as aforeſaid, that he, ſhe or they have never altered the property of the ſaid certificates by any alienation thereof, then, and in ſuch caſe, but not otherwiſe, he ſhall, from and after the tenth day of *April* next, and ſo on from and after the tenth day of *April* in each and every ſucceeding year, report the names of all and every perſon or perſons ſo applying to the Supreme Executive Council, who are hereby authoriſed to draw orders on the Treaſurer of this ſtate, payable to the perſons reſpectively, or their order, for the amount of one year's intereſt due upon their reſpective certificates; which order, ſo drawn, the Treaſurer aforeſaid is hereby directed to pay, out of the monies he ſhall from time to time receive on account of the exciſe of this ſtate. *Signed, by Order of the Houſe,*
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, *on* Friday, *the twenty-firſt day of* March, *in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and three.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *for preventing vexatious proſecutions and ſuits againſt ſuch as acted in this ſtate, for the defence of the liberties of* America.

WHEREAS divers virtuous citizens of this ſtate, and other good people, well affected to their country, at an early period of the preſent war with *Great-Britain* for the liberties and independence of the United States of *America*, have, at the riſque of their lives and fortunes, acted in conformity to and carried into execution ſeveral reſolutions, recommendations, votes and orders of Congreſs, and of the Aſſemblies, Conventions, Committees, and other public bodies within this ſtate, and alſo as civil and military officers, and in obedience to them, though perhaps in ſome caſes not ſufficiently authoriſed thereunto; in which proceedings ſome force and violence, and defect of form, was unavoidable, which in a time of peace and common ſafety would not have been warrantable; and alſo ſince the declaration of independence, and the eſtabliſhment of the preſent government, by reaſon of the wars and troubles raiſed and occaſioned by our foreign and domeſtic enemies, divers like matters and things have been acted and done, all which were neceſſary and allowable in regard of the exigence of public affairs, and ought to be juſtified, and the parties concerned therein indemnified; nevertheleſs ſome perſons, ill affected to the preſent happy government and the ſafety and welfare of their country, have commenced and proſecuted, and threaten to commence and proſecute actions and ſuits againſt the good citizens, for and by reaſon of their actings and doings aforeſaid: Therefore, for the preventing the troubles and charges which the ſaid virtuous citizens might be put to by means of ſuch vexatious ſuits and proſecutions, and for their indemnity in the premiſes,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That all perſonal actions, ſuits, indictments, informations, and all other proſecutions whatſoever, for or by reaſon of any act, matter or thing, done or performed by any aſſembly, convention, committee, or other public body within this ſtate, or in obedience to any ordinance, vote, reſolution, recommendation, order or advice of Congreſs, or of any of the aſſemblies, conventions, committees, or other public bodies aforeſaid, or of any commanding officer, civil or military, or otherwiſe, for or by reaſon of the premiſes, be and are hereby diſcharged and made void: And if any action or ſuit, hereby declared to be diſcharged, hath been or ſhall be commenced or proſecuted, every perſon ſo ſued may plead the general iſſue, and give this act and the ſpecial matter in evidence; and if the plaintiff ſhall become non-ſuit, or forbear further proſecution, or ſuffer diſcontinuance, or if a verdict or judgment paſs againſt him, the ſaid defendant ſhall recover treble coſts, for which he ſhall have the like like remedy as in caſes where coſts by law are given to defendants; and the ſaid plaintiff or proſecutor ſhall moreover forfeit and pay the fine of *Ten Pounds*, to the uſe of the county where the ſaid defendant ſhall be arreſted or ſued, to be recovered as aforeſaid in the name of the ſaid defendant.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this act, and the general ſentences and words before mentioned, ſhall be reputed, taken, expounded and adjudged in all courts, and elſewhere, moſt beneficial and available to all and ſingular the good people, who may be ſued for or by reaſon of any act or thing done or performed as aforeſaid. *Signed, by order of the Houſe,*
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, *on* Friday, *the twenty-firſt day of* March, *in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and three.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

GENTEEL LODGINGS

To be had, in a very pleaſant Part of the CITY. Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

TO BE LET,

For the Summer ſeaſon, or one Year, to a genteel Family,

A LARGE and convenient HOUSE, with ſix rooms, kitchen, garden, ſtable, chair-houſe, &c. about four miles and a half from town, pleaſantly ſituated in the Northern Liberties, in a lane leading from Nice-town, Germantown road, towards Schuylkill, late in the tenure of Doctor Bond, junior. Enquire of LEWIS TREICHEL, the upper end of Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Barracks.

N. B. To be entered upon at any time. ¶

To be SOLD,

THREE valuable tracts of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Kingſeſſing, in the county of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. Contains 77 acres, and is ſituated only ſix miles from the city of Philadelphia, two acres of which are good marſh meadow, about 18 acres of woodland, and the remaining 57 acres is upland, of an extraordinary good quality; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe and a good bearing orchard, conſiſting of a variety of fruit, with two never-failing ſprings of excellent water; the land lies high and pleaſant, and is well adapted for a gentleman's country ſeat.

No. 2. Contains fifteen acres of upland, and is only the ſame diſtance from Philadelphia as the former, fronts upon the great road leading to Cheſter; there are on the premiſes a good two ſtory frame houſe, partly new and in good repair, fit either for a ſtore or tavern, the ſituation being very ſuitable, with a barn about 35 by 18 feet, and other out-buildings, a good paled garden and a young bearing orchard of excellent fruit, conſiſting of 150 trees, the whole being partly incloſed with a new fence; the land lies high and pleaſant, conſequently healthy, being furniſhed with the beſt of water.

No. 3. Is a lot of marſh meadow of the beſt quality, containing nine acres, ſituated about eight miles from Philadelphia, and three from the former lots.

The whole will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, and the terms of payment made eaſy. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

April 4. 1783. ¶ ROBERT TOWERS.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the Coffee-Houſe in this City, on the Twenty-third day of this inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

A PIECE of Ground, partly Meadow and partly Upland, ſituate on Kendall's Lane, about a mile and a half from this city, containing 8 acres and 90½ perches, bounded by lands of Jacob Bankſon, Reynold Keen and others. An indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars, apply to *Jonathan Shoemaker*, in Second-ſtreet, *Job Bacon*, or *John Lownes*, in Third-ſtreet, which laſt will ſhew the premiſes to any perſon deſirous to view them. ¶ *April* 9, 1783.

Bucks County, April 5, 1783.

PURSUANT to an Order of March Term laſt, on a Caſe of Attachment, wherein WILLIAM M'CALLA is Plaintiff, and AMOS WHITE is Defendant; WE do hereby Notify the Creditors of ſaid White, that they produce their Accounts to us at the Houſe of THOMAS ELLICOTT, on the ſecond Day of May next, that a Dividend may be made according to Law.

JOSHUA ELY,
† NATHANIEL ELLICOTT, } Auditors.
JAMES PILLER,

WHEREAS ANDREW BRYAN, of New-Caſtle county, in the Delaware State, has been abſent ſome years, and no account of him; it is requeſted that any perſon knowing of his being dead or living, will give information thereof to GEORGE READ, Eſq; in New-Caſtle, or NATHANIEL BRYAN, in ſaid county; and it is alſo requeſted that the Printers in the different States will inſert this in their News-papers. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter, on the 26th of March laſt, at night, a Negroe Man, named SAM, about 25 or 26 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a very talkative but mannerly fellow, has a middling broad face and wide mouth, he is well built according to his height, and very active, can drive a team and do farmer's work well, and it is poſſible has got a paſs from ſome aſſociates, and may paſs for a free man; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a light coloured old coat, patched on the ſleeves, an old jacket, three new ſhirts, leather breeches, a pair of good ſhoes, two pair of ſtockings, a pair of overalls, had a round wool hat, but may have changed his clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have TWELVE DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by HUGH CUNNINGHAM. †

CAME to the Plantation of Joſeph Turner, Eſq; in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 30th of March laſt, a cheſnut ſorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, 5 years old, has a ſtar in his forehead, ſhod all round, trots and gallops, has a ſaddle mark on his back. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take him away.

April 7. † CHRISTIAN GROVER.

GAZETTE de FRANCE.

PARIS, October 18, 1782.

Extract of a letter from the marquis de Vaudreuil, commander of the king's squadron, dated Boston harbour, August 31st, 1782, to the marquis de Castries, minister and secretary of state for the marine department.

I HAVE the honor to send you a particular account of the taking of the Amazone, commanded by the vicomte de Monguyot. I had detached this frigate to carry my orders to Cape Henry; on the 28th of July, at five in the morning, she saw a frigate to windward, bearing down upon her, and made the proper signals, which were not answered. At the same time the enemy put about ship, and the Amazone gave her chase, and manœuvred in order to inform the king's squadron, some vessels of which were in sight, and to whom she made signals for an enemy's frigate, which were not perceived, for about one o'clock they put about, and at half after three, the Amazone lost sight of them. She continued the chase, but the vicomte de Monguyot, finding that he did not gain up on her, and that he was removing from the place of his destination, put about again. The English frigate did the same, and having the advantage of the wind soon came up with the Amazone. The engagement began at half past four by a very brisk fire on both sides, within musket shot. The vicomte was killed some moments after. The chevalier de l'Epine having taken the command, two wounds which he received in the head and shoulder, forced him to leave it to the sieur de Gazan, auxiliary-lieutenant. This officer knowing that the chevalier de l'Epine was come to himself, sent to inform him, that all the rigging was cut to pieces, several of the guns dismounted, and the greatest part of the crew killed and wounded, and caused him to be asked what he should do? He answered, that his intention was to fight to the last extremity, and desired that officer to do his best until he could come upon deck; which he did a short time after. On coming up he found the flag struck, by order of the sieur de Gazan, who had been killed the same instant. Le sieur Oilic auxiliary officer, had received a mortal wound: the sieur Villeberno, auxiliary, had his arm shot away; and the sieur de Guilhem, lieutenant commanding the detachment of the regiment of the Cape, had received a musket shot in the breast, and eighty men were killed. There remained in the battery only the sieur Maissounier, auxiliary officer: the masts were on the point of falling, and in fact did so two hours after. In this situation the chevalier de l'Epine, saw himself forced to keep the parole of the officer who had struck the flag: and at half past six, he and the other officers were carried on board the Santa Margarita English frigate of forty-four guns. The chevalier de l'Epine in testifying his regret for the loss of the vicomte de Monguyot, in whom every civil and military virtue was united, gives the highest praise to the officers named in this letter.

Nov. 14. The court martial, sitting at Brest, have at last pronounced sentence upon M. de Sillans, captain of the Pegase, for the loss of that ship, which was taken by the English. M. de Sillans is condemned to twenty-one years imprisonment, to have the cross of St. Louis torn from him, and to be declared incapable of serving the king.

PETERSBURGH, Oct. 29.

We are now very busy raising recruits, which business had been suspended these six weeks past. It consists in levying the two hundredth male among the inhabitants of this empire who are bond men. This militia, according to a calculation made, will amount to 45,000 men. We are to take moreover every hundredth man among the free peasants, which will again produce a few thousand men, destined to compleat the regiments of Hussars. Orders are sent to all the officers absent to join their respective regiments, under pain of losing their employments.

VIENNA, November 9.

The emperor's edict against luxury will soon appear. The noblesse alone will be allowed the right of wearing jewels and silks, either plain or flowered, with gold and silver; and the women, of whatsoever rank, must renounce their high heads.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.

By the UNITED STATES in Congress Assembled, April 4, 1783.

Resolved, That the several states be required to suspend all enlistments, for any regiment or corps in the army of the united states, until the further order of congress.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

By accounts from New-York, we learn, that a vessel arrived there on Thursday morning last from Lisbon, after six weeks passage, which brought advice of the negociations at Paris having happily concluded in a general peace, on the 20th of January. Letters from Elizabeth town say, that their accounts agree with those received by the Triumph sloop of war, captain Duquesne, lately arrived here, and add, that the fleet fitting out under the count d'Estaing had been in consequence separated, and the ships distributed throughout the different sea ports; and that the Spanish ambassador had given a grand entertainment to the French and English ambassadors on the reception of the news, which arrived at Lisbon a few days before the sailing of the above vessel, when the queen of Portugal had by proclamation opened her ports to the vessels of the united states.

The ships Duke de Chartres and Astrea arrived from a cruise at New-York last Thursday, with a prize brig of 16 guns. The name, &c. not mentioned.

The schooner Surprize also returned to New-York, with a prize brig of 8 guns and 21 men, from Ostend for Chesapeak, laden with dry goods, brandy, salt, &c. &c.

Last Friday morning the Amazon flag ship sailed from this port for Charlestown. In her went passengers a number of the virtuous citizens of South Carolina, who were banished from their country by the British commanders, during their temporary success in the southern states.

Extract of a letter from San Juan de Puerto Rico, dated March 4, 1783, to a gentleman in this city.

"By late letters from Cadiz, we are informed that the king hath entirely abolished the tribunal of the holy office, otherwise called the inquisition.—The Jews are now allowed to live in Spain on the same footing as in France.—His majesty has also abolished the order of Carthusian friars.—This appears to be but a prelude to farther and still more important reformations.—The nation seems to be at last emerging from that Gothic mist, which has darkened our horizon for so many ages.—God grant that this glorious purpose may be soon entirely effected, and that the light of reason and true philosophy may shine upon us for ever and ever, Amen."

Another fleet of merchant ships, consisting of near 60 sail from Jamaica, bound to Europe, has been dispersed by tempestuous weather; and the Ardent of 64 guns, one of the convoying ships of war, has, a second time been shattered, and obliged to put back, with six feet water in her hold.—A brig belonging to this convoy, was seen foundering in the gale.

To the Citizens of PHILADELPHIA.

AS we may soon expect the arrival of a vessel with an official account of the signing the definitive treaty of peace, the event will undoubtedly be signalized by an illumination of the City. And it is to be hoped that not only the magistrates and other civil officers, but the inhabitants themselves, in their several squares and neighbourhoods, will be on their guard to prevent such shocking and wanton destruction as was committed in this city on the evening of the last illumination. To me, and to many thousands more, an illuminated city is a pleasing scene to walk through or to look at; and the agreeableness of it is heightened by the numerous companies of Ladies, Gentlemen, and all ranks of persons, who, at such a time, are passing from street to street, to observe and enjoy the diversified decorations of the place. But to have all this turned into horror and danger, and one's ears filled with the sound of destruction at every step is a disgrace to any civilized town. The aged, the sick, the woman in childbed, and many other classes of helpless persons, are, by such barbarous riots, exposed not only to the effects of dreadful apprehentions, but to real danger, and it is our duty both as citizens and human beings to prevent all such mischiefs.

The respect likewise due to religion (without any regard to the particular persons who profess it) has a claim upon our policy and manners. It is well known to be the practice of the Quakers, as a religious point with them, not to illuminate on any occasion whatever. They never did it under the British government for any successes obtained by the English, in former wars, and therefore, their not doing it now, is no more than their not doing it then. And it is much to be wished that all good citizens, of whatever rank or denomination they may be, will contribute to preserve the peace and tranquility of the City on that evening, so that those who are at the expence may enjoy the pleasure of it, and not suffer the place to be given up as before to an unknown mob.

A TRUE WHIG.

ALL Gentlemen Retailers and others, who are indebted to the Subscriber, or to the late Collector of Excise (Mr. William Crispin) for Duties on Spirituous Liquors, are hereby notified to make Payment at my Office, in one Month from the Date hereof, of all Monies aforesaid by them respectively due, as no longer Indulgence may be expected.

A L S O,

All Gentlemen Importers of Wine, Rum, Brandy and other Spirits, agreeable to a Law of this State, passed the 19th Day of March last, are required to make full and true Entries with the Collector of Excise where such Liquors shall be imported and unladed, and before the same shall be stored, of all such Liquors, the Casks, &c. with their true Contents, under the Penalty of a Sum equal to the Excise made chargeable on the same, &c.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.

Philadelphia, April 8, 1783. ¶

ON the 25th of March last was dropped out of a pocket, somewhere in this city, a POCKET BOOK, containing one dollar and an half in silver, one soldier's discharge from the third Pennsylvania regiment, and one certificate for depreciation of pay, for the sum of Fifty Nine Pounds Three Shillings and One Penny specie; both discharge and certificate are in the name of Robert Wiley, private in the regiment aforesaid. Any person finding said pocket book and papers, and returning them to William Murdoch, at the sign of the Mermaid, near the New-Market, shall be entitled to the hard money, and the thanks of an old soldier. The certificate will be of no service to any but the person whose name is in it, as it never was transferred to any other. ¶

To be LET for one Year,

THAT large and commodious House or Country Seat, at the Falls of Schuylkill, belonging to the Subscriber, the last year occupied by Col. PICKERING, Quarter-Master-General, and the preceding year by his Excellency the MINISTER OF FRANCE. It commands a most beautiful and grand view of the River Schuylkill; and may be lett either with or without the plantation and meadows, if soon applied for. Also to be lett, a commodious house with a few acres of orchard and other ground, fit for a Summer Seat, joining the above and opposite to the Fall's Tavern. For terms apply to GENERAL MIFFLIN, near the premises, or to Mrs. SMITH, at Mrs. BOND's, in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM SMITH.

April 9, 1783. ¶

I, MICHAEL REIDER, living in the town of Lebanon, in Lancaster county, Do hereby give public NOTICE,

THAT my Son, MICHAEL REIDER, is run away from me, he yet wanting four years of his age; he went away the 28th of March last, and shall no more return to me. There are therefore to warn all persons not to lend him any thing, nor sell him any goods on my account, as I will not pay any thing that he may borrow or buy after the date hereof.

Lebanon, April 1, 1783. † MICHAEL REIDER, sen.

WHEREAS the subscriber, living in Pikeland township, in the county of Chester, has signed six Bonds unto MARTHA BOGGS of the same place, widow of John Boggs, late of Pikeland aforesaid, deceased, conditioned for the payment of Fifty Pounds each, payable on the 27th day of May next, and successively every year until the year 1788 included, but as the said Martha Boggs is not likely to make good the title on a tract of land for which the said money is due; these are therefore to forewarn all persons not to take an assignment on said bonds, as he is determined not to discharge the same until compelled by law. ‡ Pikeland, March 31. JACOB NAILOR.

By the Vigilant, Captain Barnwall, arrived at New-York from London, we have the following intelligence.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's, January 25, 1783.

ON Thursday evening last, Mr. Ogg, one of the King's messengers, arrived at Lord Grantham's Office, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, with the preliminary articles of peace between Great-Britain and France, and Great-Britain and Spain, which were signed at Versailles, on the 20th instant, by Mr. Fitz-Herbert, his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, and the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Courts of France and Spain.

Preliminaries with the States General of the United Provinces are not yet signed; but a cessation of hostilities between Great-Britain and that Republic is agreed upon.

Feb. 8 One of the King's Messengers, dispatched by Mr. Fitzherbert, at Paris, arrived here this day, with the Most Christian King's Ratification of the Preliminary Articles, signed the 20th of January last, which was exchanged with Mr. Fitzherbert on the 3d inst. at Versailles, by the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty.

On Wednesday a vessel was dispatched from Sheerness, to acquaint the commanders of privateers who are cruizing off Finistre not to make any more captures there, as all ships of the enemies now taken will be deemed illegal captures.

HOUSE of COMMONS, February 6.

Mr. Hammet rose to inform the House of a ship's being arrived in the river from America, where she now lay, with the Thirteen Stripes at her mast head. He mentioned this, because he thought some alteration in the laws should take place, before she could legally enter any goods at the Custom-house.

NEW-YORK, April 5.

The following are the terms respecting the Cessation of Hostilities between Great-Britain, France and Spain.

In the Channel and North Seas, after twelve days from the Ratification of the Preliminary Articles.

One Month from the Channel and North Seas as far as the Canary Islands, inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranen. Two Months from the said Canary Islands, as far as the Equinoctial Line; and lastly, Five Months in all other parts of the World.

A letter from England by the Vigilant mentions, that Commissioners are to come to America, with powers from the British Government, to treat for the re-purchase of the Confiscated Estates of the Loyalists and Refugees in America.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 17th of this instant April, on the premises, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, that noted TAVERN, known by the sign of the BUCK, situate on the Five-mile-round, containing two acres and 5 perches of land, with an elegant brick house, two stories high, four rooms on each floor, neatly finished, with sundry out-houses, sheds, &c. an excellent garden and orchard; the whole in good order; late the property of John Levins; seized and taken in execution, by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

On Saturday, the 12th Instant,

At twelve o'clock at noon, will be sold at the Coffee-house,

The Time of a Negroe Boy,

Now twelve years old, till he is free according to law. Taken in execution by WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1783.

THE subscriber has the pleasure to inform his countrymen, and in particular his infirm and afflicted fellow-citizens, that by his assiduity, assisted by the auspices of a beneficent Providence, he has made several useful and invaluable discoveries, which are approved of by one of the most eminent professors of medicine the world ever afforded, for the cure of the most obdurate and inveterate maladies and diseases which are incident to mankind, and especially such as have been reputed and deemed incurable; which he prepares and keeps, with necessary and suitable directions in print, at his house in Second-street, three doors below Pine-street; among which are---

Essentia Febrilis, or Essence for the cure of all continual Fevers;

Essentia Rheumatica, or Specific for the Rheumatism;

Elixir Paralitica, or Elixir for the cure of the Palsey.

Syrupus Phthisicalis, or Syrup for the cure of Consumptions;

Pilulæ Hydropicæ, Specific for the cure of the Dropsy;

Agua Suptica Vegitabilis, or Astringent Vegetable Juice, to prevent effectually the Hair from coming out, which from experience has been found to be an infalliable remedy; it not only serves as a preventative, but has the most invigorating and strengthening power of any thing as yet discovered: It is to this Juice so many ladies and gentlemen in this city are so much indebted. It is useless and unnecessary to produce examples to prove its efficacy, since every day's practice evinces its powerful effect.

Liniament, or refined Balsam, to make the hair grow on heads that have been bald for any number of years. Perhaps this to many may appear very strange and unprecedented, but striking examples and demonstrable proofs will be given to those who are doubtful. Elderly men in this city, who have been bald for many years, have, by the assistance of this lately discovered Liniament, repossessed themselves of suits of hair as elegant as any in the city, without the least pain or inconvenience from the application. The general success I have had, and satisfaction I have given to those ladies and gentlemen to whom I have administered the said medicine, enjoins upon me, as a social obligation, to communicate it to the public.

Country and foreign Practitioners may be supplied by Wholesale or Retail, by the Public's most obedient,

April 9. ¶ JAMES GREGORY.

WAS taken up, and committed to the goal at Chester, in Chester county, and state of Pennsylvania, about the 9th of March, A certain NEGROE MAN, about 21 years of age, and about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and says he belongs to a certain James Hintson, at the Head of Chester, Kent county, in Maryland. His Master is desired to come, in four weeks from this date, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold.

Chester, April 7, 1783. JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

ALSO was committed to the same goal, A NEGROE WENCH, about 15 or 16 years of age, who says she belongs to a certain Job Hervey, in Wilmington. Her master is desired to come, in two weeks from this date, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold.

Chester April 7. JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

	Acres	1780 £.	s.	d.	Acres	1781 £.	s.	d.
Stophel Meyers	150	1	16	8	200	8	6	8
Conrad Meyers					200	4	1	
George Meyers					100	2	0	6
Thomas Maiſe	150	1	14					
John Matz	100	1			100	2	10	
Robert M'Kinſey					200	6	13	4
David M'Nair					600	7	10	
Peter Medurcott	300	1	14		300	7	9	4
James M'Farlane					150	3	6	8
Blair M'Clenachan					9716	242	18	
Thomas Macaneſs	200	3	8		200	8	9	7
David M'Kinney	500	5	1	4	300	10		
Thomas Minſhall	500	3	14					
Hugh M'Cachan	100	0	18	8	100	3	8	9
John Muck	140	2	5	4				
Thomas Morgatroyd	300	2	5	4	300	4	7	6
John Morgatroyd	200	1	10		200	2	18	4
John Morgan	300	6	13	4	2000	50		
Simon M'Callum					50	1	0	3
Reeſe Meredith					2640	66		
Charles Meredith					150	3	15	
James M'Crea					125	3	2	4
Samuel Mifflin					1300	32	10	
Ditto					900	22	10	
Samuel Morris					621	15	10	
James Meaſe					300	7	10	
Robert Morris					2629	65	14	4
Jacob Mechlin					308	7	14	
Jacob Morgan					3000	75		
Edward Millnor					1733	43	6	4
James M'Caſhine					205	5	2	
George Nagle					300	7	10	
John Nice	300	5	2		300	7	10	
John Ney	100	1	7	6	130	6		
John M. Neſbit					15000	375		
Daniel Noarth					50	0	16	11
John Nixon					278	8	6	6
Ralph Nailor					170	4	5	
Richard and John Penn	4350	41	2	8	6650	295	8	9
William Plunkett	5230	92	18	8	4830	169	11	5
William Patterſon	2740	32	19	8	3040	70	12	11
William A. Patterſon	600	4	10	4	600	17	16	3
Alexander Power	572	6	12		572	18	17	6
Francis Piper					300	7	10	
John Pollock	1050	14	2	10	450	10	13	7
James Pollock	550	5	14	2	550	15	16	8
Charles Pollock					350	8	15	
Statia Potts	1000	7	11		1000	20		
Doctor Potts	500	2	17	6				
David Potts					600	15		
Samuel Pleaſant	2000	16			2000	42	10	
Joſeph Pearſon	300	2			300	3	14	8
James Potts	300	1	10		300	3	14	8
James Parr					450	5	13	4
James Parr and Co.	300	1	15		300	5	12	6
George Pile	200	1	7	6	150	5		
George Punch	200	1	17	6	200	6	13	4
John Pickle					200	4	1	
Thomas Paſchall					800	17	3	9
Eliſabeth Perry					600	15		
Benjamin Poultney					150	3	15	
John Patten					2400	60		
John Prince					266	6	13	
Hugh Quinn					200	6	13	4
James Rafter	200	1	2	6				
Martin Row	300	1	2	6	400	10		
Elias Right	400	2	6		500	12	10	
John Reem	200	1	10		300	5		
William Roſs	200	1	6	8				
Jacob Reed					250	3	14	
James Rowan					200	3	2	6
Thomas Reeſe					1130	28	5	
George Robinſon	900	7	6	8	900	22	10	
Joſeph Robinſon	200	3						
Andrew Robinſon	300	1	10		1000	25		
George Roberts					900	22	10	
Henry Roth	100	0	8					
William Rankin	750	7			750	25		
John Robinſon					211	5		
Henry Rutter					150	3	15	
William Richards					288	7	4	
Benjamin Ruſh					900	22	10	
Samuel Rhoads					250	6	15	
Leonard Stump	235	1	6	6				
Andrew Stroup					50	1	13	4
Matthias Shock					40	0	13	4
John Smith	300	2	6		200	5	16	8
Nicholas Smith					300	7	10	
George Smith	100	0	15					
Peter Smith	100	0	11		100	2	0	6
William Smith, D. D.					1262	31	11	
John Smith					700	17	10	

	Acres	1780 £.	s.	d.	Acres	1781 £.	s.	d.
John Stone					100	2	10	
Abraham Shively	50	1	2	8				
Jacob Stough					150	3	0	9
Henry Stadler	200	2	5	4	200	6	17	6
Philip Stadler	100	1	6	6	100	3	8	9
George Sharp	300	2	16		300	9	3	11
Joſeph and E. Shippen	4596	79	14	4	5696	182	8	3
Levi Stephens	200	2	10		200	7	10	
Chriſtopher Spade	300	5	1	4	300	7	10	
Benedict Swobe	300	0	17		300	3	15	
Charles Stewart					500	12	10	
Ditto					588	14	14	
Ditto	300	1	17	6	300	3	14	8
Widow Scull	600	5	3	4	600	16	7	1
Sebaſtian Spade	100	0	8					
Matthias Slough	1350	16	2	6	1350	38	2	6
James Starr	200	1	10		300	3	14	8
Thomas Starr	300	1	17	6	300	3	14	8
Myrick Starr	200	1	4		200	3	6	8
Stephen Sutton	200	1	10		200	2	18	4
Joſeph Simons	3200	25	18	8	500	10	8	
David Shakeſpear	900	7	10		300	7	10	
Ditto and Grove	500	9	9		500	16	13	4
Ditto and Co.	2700	25	9	4	2700	90		
Ditto and Green					400	13	15	
Chriſtian Storm	250	1	10					
Jacob Steigleman	100	0	15		200	3	6	8
John Swift	900	6	16		900	30		
Charles Shade					200	5	16	8
Frederick Senſil	100	0	15					
John Semple	200	1	10					
William Sitgreaves					3400	85		
Jonas Seely	150	0	17		140	2	10	8
Balſar Stoley	200	1	2	8	100	1	13	9
John Spoon	430	5	13	4	430	10	15	
John Simpſon	140	1	17					
Alexander Stein	300	4	14	4	300	4	13	9
John Stilley					205	5		
Charles Syng					600	15		
Doctor Shields					650	162	10	
Jacob Shallus					1888	47	4	
James Stewart					300	7	10	
Joſeph Sims					224	5	12	
William Shippen					600	15		
William Trent	3000	28	6	8	5400	180		
James Tilghman	5640	73	7	6	5200	162	10	
Michael Troy	210	2	12		510	13	19	2
Ditto and Lemmon					6500	162	10	
Robert Taggart	709	4	8	8	600	10	3	2
Martin Treſter	100	0	7	6	100	1	13	4
George Troutner					450	8	19	4
James Tod	300	2	2	8	300	7	0	8
William Tomlinſon	300	1	16	8	200	3	14	8
Michael Underknobler	100	0	15					
William Updegraff	300	3	15		300	5	12	6
John Vandeering	250	2	6	8	250	9	3	4
George Ulrich	300	2	16		500	14	2	11
Herman Whitmore					150	2	10	
Ludowick Whitmore					100	2	10	
John Whitmore	500	2	16		500	9	7	6
Daniel Williams and Sons	1600	24	11	4	1600	53	8	9
Enion Williams	2800	23	8	2	2400	80		
George Williams					60	20		
Samuel Wallace	11900	127	14	6	2550	429	11	4
Joſeph Wallace and Co.	900	6	16					
John Wallace	100	0	18	6	100	3	6	8
James Willſon					11514	287	17	
William Willſon					240	7	10	
Robert Willſon	600	5	13	4	600	20		
Philip Willſon					1200	30		
Thomas Wiggins	300	4	5		300	7	10	
Amos Wickerſham	200	1	2	8	609	15	4	4
Thomas Weſt	2778	17			2778	92	10	
Peter Wetherington					150	2		
Frederick Weiſer					100	1	13	9
Ditto and Co.	1000	5	13	4	1000	20	10	
Willing and Taylor	900	6	16		900	30		
Bartholomew Wambeck					325	8	2	4
John Wilkinſon	900	9	11	4	900	14	1	3
Caleb Way	200	1	2	8	200	4	4	5
Thomas Willing					13152	328	15	4
John Wigglesworth					313	7	16	4
Joſeph Wharton					6774	169	7	
Abraham Wilt, jun.					300	7	10	
Elias Younkman	260	4	17	6	260	10	10	10
John Young					300	7	10	
John Yeager					300	7	10	
Paul Zantzinger	600	8			770	23	6	8
Adam Zantzinger					440	11		
Nicholas Zantzinger	400	2	6		344	6	19	8
Bartle Zeiback	200	1	10		200	3	6	8

N. B. The Aſſeſſments of the Year 1780, in the foregoing Liſt, is payable in State Money; and thoſe of the Year 1781, is Four Shillings and Eight-pence in the Pound Specie, and Fifteen Shillings and Four-pence State Money.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and to be SOLD cheap by

WILLIAM & JOHN SITGREAVES,

At their STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, the corner of Lætitia-Court,

COARSE and fine Broad-cloths,
Sileſia Cloths,---Caſſimers,
Coatings,---Naps,
Blankets.---Flannels,
Emboſſed Serge,
Hair Pluſh of beſt Colours,
Camblets, Calimancoes & Durants,
Ell wide Flanders Sheeting,
Ruſſia and Flanders Bedtick,
Wide and narrow Dowlaſs,
Royal and Laval Linens,
¾ and yard wide Britannias,
Ravens Duck,
Ruſſia Drilling,
German Oznabrigs,
Calicoes and Chintz,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Plain and figured Jeans,
Striped Ginghams,
Corded and Fancy Dimity,
Yard wide Cotton Checks,
Yard & ell wd. Cotton Stripes,
Diaper,---and Towelling,
Coloured Nankeens,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Stamped Cotton ditto,
Black and white Catgut,
Striped Gauze,
Minionet and flowered Lawns,
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins,
Yard wide black Modes,
Black India ell wide Perſians,
Half-yard and Half-ell ditto,
Taffeties and Luteſtrings,
Brocaded Silks,
White Sattins,
Black Hair Ribband,
Mens and Womens Silk and Cotton Hoſe,
Sewing Silk,
Threads and Bindings,
Ivory Combs,---Pins,
And a ſmall Aſſortment of Jewellery.

Alſo STARCH in KEGS, and a good FORTE-PIANO. 4 w.

ALL Perſons within this State, who have been employed in the Department of the Commiſſary General of Purchaſes, or are otherwiſe accountable to the United States for Monies received for the Purpoſe of procuring Proviſions for the Continental Army, before the Firſt of January, 1782, are hereby required to bring in their Accounts and Vouchers to the Subſcriber, who is appointed to liquidate and finally ſettle them.

J. BURRALL, Comiſſioner for ſettling the Accounts of the Commiſſary Department.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1783. †

Trediffryn townſhip, Cheſter county. March 30, 1783.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 28th inſtant, a Servant Maid, named ELIZABETH GEST, about 22 years of age, country born, of a pale complexion, middle ſized, has loſt her fore teeth, with ſhort black hair, and fair ſkin; had on, when ſhe went away, a ſtriped linſey green and yellow petticoat, yelloviſh ſhort gown, black ſilk bonnet, a cloth coloured cloak, without a cape, blue ſtockings, and low heeled leather ſhoes; ſhe went off with an old ſoldier, lately come from camp, and calls himſelf John Pattenton, who has left a wife and child behind; he is a ſhabby looking fellow; had on, when he went away, an old patched hat, old light coloured jacket and overalls, much patched, ſtriped flannel ſhirt, and old ſhoes; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a pale complexion, with lightiſh hair; ſays he is an Engliſhman born, and has been a ſoldier in the continental army. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

§ BENJAMIN JONES.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on the third day of May next, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Burlington county, New-Jerſey, upon Rancocas creek, at New-long-bridge, and on the road leading from Philadelphia to Mountholly, 17 miles from the former, and two from the latter, containing 188 acres, one half of which is cleated and under good cedar fence, and the remainder woodland, about 15 acres of meadow, well banked, and as much more may be made with ſmall expence. There are on the premiſes a good dwelling-houſe, 44 feet front, with a piazza 12 feet wide, and the whole length of the houſe, a kitchen, and a pump of good water before the door, a thriving orchard of excellent fruit, a barn and ſtable. There had been a diſtillery (lately burnt) erected there, the walls of which are ſtill good, which was ſupplied with water by a large never-failing ſpring ſpontaneouſly running into the cooler. The cheapneſs of wood, water carriage to the door, fall of water, &c. render it a very convenient ſituation for a melaſſes diſtillery, on a large plan. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given. There are likewiſe to be ſold three iron ſtills, almoſt new, two of which hold 500 gallons each, and the other about 200, with pewter worms for each. Propoſals to be received by Meſſrs. QUARRIER and HUNTER, coachmakers, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. GEORGE HUNTER.

N. B. The partnerſhip of GARVEY and HUNTER having diſſolved on the 22d inſtant, all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to bring in their accounts to ſaid QUARRIER and HUNTER, on or before the 30th of April next. ¶ *March* 28, 1783.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED,

To the Clock and Watch-making Buſineſs;
Alſo, a few WATCH MATERIALS to be diſpoſed of.
Enquire of the Printers. ‡

To be SOLD at public Sale,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, at 12 o'clock, on Wedneſday, the 9th of April inſtant,

Thirty-five Acres of LAND,

ABOUT nine miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the Ridge road, and joined by Mr. Samuel Powel's land. Likewiſe three LOTS of GROUND, ſituated or joining Race-ſtreet, each 33 feet front, and 316 feet deep. ¶

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

AN elderly MAN, who can write a tolerable good Hand, and could be ſerviceable in any Store, Shop or Office, either in Town or country, or would be willing to teach a ſmall School in the Country, or could be ſerviceable to market for a Gentleman's Family, and Aſſiſtant about the Houſe. For further Particulars, enquire of the Printers.

WE, the ſubſcribers, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County, in the term of March laſt, to audit the accounts and adjuſt the demands of the creditors of JOSEPH TOMLINSON, jun. late of Wright's-Town, in the county of Bucks aforeſaid, and to ſettle their ſhares or proportions of the ſaid Tomlinſon's eſtate, DO hereby give NOTICE, that, purſuant thereto, on the ſecond day of May next, at the late dwelling of the ſaid Joſeph Tomlinſon, jun. we will expoſe to Sale, by way of public vendue, Horſes, cows, ſwine, beds and bedding, tables and chairs, iron pots and pot-racks, and-irons, an iron bound waggon, and ſundry other implemements of huſbandry and houſhold furniture; being attached and ſecured as the property and eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Tomlinſon, jun.

All perſons who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are notified to produce their accounts on the 12th day of May next to us, at John Thornton's, in New-Town, that they may be adjuſted.

JOSEPH CHAPMAN,)
JOHN TERRY, jun.) Auditors.
March 27. † WILLIAM LINTON,)

THE Members of the *Philadelphia* Contributionſhip for Inſuring Houſes from Loſs by FIRE, are deſired to meet at the Court-houſe, on *Monday*, the 14th Day of *April* next, between the Hours of Two and Five in the Afternoon, in order to chuſe TWELVE DIRECTORS AND A TREASURER, for the enſuing Year.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1783. ¶

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On th 15th day of April next, on the premiſes,

THAT noted PUBLIC HOUSE, with excellent ſtables, &c. for the accommodation of travellers, and about 100 acres of LAND thereunto belonging, ſituate on the road leading from Philadelphia to Wilmington, near Marcus-Hook, late in the occupation of Major Archibald Dick, deceaſed; alſo a LOT of GROUND adjoining, containing about 20 acres of good land, part of which is marſh meadow, with a frame dwelling-houſe, a garden well fenced with pales, a pump of good water, and a good orchard thereon. To be ſold either together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. In caſe they are not ſold on the aforeſaid day, they will be afterwards ſold at private ſale.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Archibald Dick, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to either of the ſubſcribers; and whoever has any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to bring in their accounts, in order to be adjuſted.

ELISHA DICK,)
March 24. ‡ JOHN POWER,) Executors.

N. B. To be ſold, 5 acres of highly improved Land, with a brick houſe and other valuable improvements, ſituate on Proſpect Hill, near Marcus-Hook. Enquire of Jacob Hewes, near the premiſes.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION and TRACT of about 400 acres of LAND, ſituate on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, 6 miles from the latter, on which is a large merchant-mill compleatly finiſhed, with two water wheels and three pair of ſtones, cloths, &c. ſuitable for merchant and country work; there is on ſaid premiſes three good dwelling-houſes, one of which has been occupied as a tavern, and known by the name of the Red Lyon (at Mill-creek) for many years; the land good, well watered and timbered, and will be ſold together or in parcels, as beſt ſuits the purchaſers. A clear and indiſputable title will be made on payment of one third of the purchaſe money, and the remainder ſecured to be paid in payments, with or without intereſt, as we may agree. For teams of ſale apply to ABRAHAM GIBBONS, near the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Cheſter.

Second Month, 19th, 1783. JAMES GIBBONS.

N. B. If the above premiſes are not ſold by the firſt of Fifth Month, the mills will be rented. J. G.

WAS taken from the Croſs-keys, the corner of Cheſtnut and Third-ſtreets, ſome time in January laſt (ſuppoſed by miſtake) the firſt volume of the ABBE PLUCHE's HISTORY OF THE HEAVENS. Whoever has taken it is requeſted to leave it at the Croſs-keys, or the Printers. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL. 1783. THE NUMB. 2757.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1783.

Authentic Copies of the PRELIMINARY ARTICLES of PEACE, between his Britannic Majesty, the Most Christian King, and his Most Catholic Majesty.

Translation of the Preliminary Articles of Peace, between His Britannic Majesty and the Most Christian King, signed at Versailles the 20th of January, 1783.

In the Name of the Most Holy TRINITY.

THE KING of GREAT-BRITAIN and the MOST CHRISTIAN KING, equally animated with a desire of putting an end to the calamities of a destructive war, and of re-establishing union and good understanding between them, as necessary for the good of mankind in general as for that of their respective kingdoms, states and subjects, have named for this purpose, viz. on the part of his Britannic Majesty, Mr. Alleyne Fitz-Herbert, Minister Plenipotentiary of his said Majesty the King of Great-Britain; and on the part of his Most Christian Majesty, Charles Gravier, Comte de Vergennes, Counsellor in all his Councils, Commander of his Orders, Counsellor of State, Minister and Secretary of State, and of the Commands and Finances of his said Majesty, for the department of Foreign Affairs; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers in good form, have agreed on the following Preliminary Articles:

Art. 1. AS soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, sincere friendship shall be re-established between his Britannic Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty, their kingdoms, states and subjects, by sea and by land, in all parts of the world. Orders shall be sent to the armies and squadrons, as well as to the subjects of the two powers, to stop all hostilities, and to live in the most perfect union, forgetting what is passed, of which their Sovereigns give them the order and example. And, for the execution of this article, sea passes shall be given on each side for the ships which shall be dispatched to carry the news of it to the possessions of the said powers.

Art. 2. His Majesty the King of Great-Britain shall preserve in full right the Island of Newfoundland, and the adjacent islands, in the same manner as the whole was ceded to him by the thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, save the exceptions which shall be stipulated by the fifth Article of the present Treaty.

Art. 3. His Most Christian Majesty, in order to prevent quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France, renounces the right of fishing, which belongs to him by virtue of the said Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, situated on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in about fifty degrees of North Latitude; whereby the French fishery shall commence at the said Cape St. John, shall go round by the North, and, going down the western coast of the Island of Newfoundland, shall have for boundary the place called Cape Raye, situated in 47 degrees 50 minutes latitude.

Art. 4. The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery assigned them by the foregoing article, as they have a right to enjoy it by virtue of the Treaty of Utrecht.

Art. 5. His Britannic Majesty will cede in full right to his Most Christian Majesty, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Art. 6. With regard to the right of fishing in the gulph of St. Lawrence, the French shall continue to enjoy it conformably to the 5th article of the Treaty of Paris.

Art. 7. The King of Great-Britain shall restore to France the island of St. Lucia, and shall cede and guarantee to her that of Tobago.

Art. 8. The Most Christian King shall restore to Great-Britain the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat; and the fortresses of those islands conquered by the arms of Great-Britain and by those of France, shall be restored in the same condition in which they were when the conquest of them was made, provided that the term of eighteen months, to be computed from the time of the ratification of the definitive treaty, shall be granted to the respective subjects of the Crowns of Great-Britain and France, who may have settled in the said islands, and in other places which shall be restored by the definitive treaty, to sell their estates, recover their debts, and to transport their effects, and retire without being restrained on account of their religion, or any other whatever, except in cases of debt or of criminal prosecutions.

Art. 9. The King of Great-Britain shall cede and guarantee in full right to his Most Christian Majesty, the river of Senegal and its dependencies, with the forts of St. Louis, Podor, Galam, Arguin and Portendo. His Britannic Majesty shall restore, likewise, the island of Goree, which shall be given up in the condition in which it was when the British arms took possession of it.

Art. 10. The Most Christian King shall, on his side, guarantee to his Majesty, the King of Great-Britain, the possession of Fort James, and of the river Gambia.

Art. 11. In order to prevent all discussions in that part of the world, the two Courts shall agree, either by the definitive treaty, or by a separate act, upon the boundaries to be fixed to their respective possessions. The gum trade shall be carried on in future as the English and French nations carried it on before the year 1755.

Art. 12. In regard to the rest of the coasts of Africa, the subjects of both powers shall continue to frequent them, according to the custom which has prevailed hitherto.

Art. 13. The King of Great-Britain shall restore to his Most Christian Majesty all the establishments which belonged to him at the commencement of the present war on the coast of Orixa, and in Bengal, with liberty to surround Chandernagor with a ditch for draining the waters; and his Britannic Majesty engages to take such measures as may be in his power for securing to the subjects of France, in that part of India, as also on the coast of Orixa, Coromandel and Malabar, a safe, free and independent trade, such as was carried on by the late French East-India Company, whether it be carried on by them as individuals or as a company.

Art. 14. Pondicherry, as well as Karical, shall likewise be restored, and guaranteed to France; and his Britanic Majesty shall procure, to serve as a dependency round Pondicherry, the two districts of Valanour and Bahour; and as a dependency round Karical, the four contiguous Magans.

Art. 15. France shall again enter into possession of Mahé, and of the Comptoir at Surat; and the French shall carry on commerce in this part of India conformably to the principles laid down in the thirteenth article of this treaty.

Art. 16. In case France has Allies in India, they shall be invited, as well as those of Great-Britain, to accede to the present pacification; and for that purpose a term of four months, to be computed from the day on which the proposal shall be made to them, shall be allowed them to make their decision; and in case of refusal on their part, their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties agree not to give them any assistance, directly or indirectly, against the British or French possessions, or against the ancient possessions of their respective Allies; and their said Majesties shall offer them their good offices towards a mutual accommodation.

Art. 17. The King of Great-Britain, desirous of giving His Most Christian Majesty a sincere proof of reconciliation and friendship, and of contributing to the solidity of the peace which is on the point of being re-established, will consent to the abrogation and suppression of all the articles relative to Dunkirk, from the treaty of peace concluded at Utrecht, in 1713, inclusively to this time.

Art. 18. By the definitive treaty, all those which have existed till now between the two High Contracting Parties, and which shall not have been derogated from either by the said Treaty or by the present Preliminary Treaty, shall be renewed and confirmed; and the two Courts shall name Commissioners to enquire into the state of commerce between the two nations, in order to agree upon new arrangements of trade, on the footing of reciprocity and mutual convenience---The said two Courts shall together amicably fix a competent term for the duration of that business.

Art. 19. All the countries and territories which may have been, or which may be, conquered in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, or by those of his Most Christian Majesty, and which are not included in the present articles, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring compensation.

Art. 20. As it is necessary to assign a fixed epoch for the restitutions and the evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed, that the King of Great-Britain shall cause to be evacuated the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done; St. Lucia in the West-Indies, and Goree in Africa, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done. The King of Great-Britain shall, in like manner, at the end of three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done, enter again into possession of the islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Christopher's, Nevis and Montserrat.

France shall be put into possession of the towns and comptoirs, which are restored to her in the East-Indies, and of the territories which are procured for her, to serve as dependencies round Pondicherry, and round Karical six months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

France shall at the end of the same term of six months, restore the towns and territories which her arms may have taken from the English or their allies in the East Indies.

In consequence whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

Art. 21. The prisoners made respectively by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, and his Most Christian Majesty, by land and by sea, shall be restored reciprocally, and bona fide immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty, without ransom, and on paying the debts they may have contracted during their captivity; and each Crown shall respectively reimburse the sums which shall have been advanced for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners, by the Sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts and attested accounts, and other authentic titles which shall be produced on each side.

Art. 22. In order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which may arise on account of prizes which may be made at sea after the signing of their preliminary articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which may be taken in the Channel and the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the ratification of the present preliminary articles, shall be restored on each side. That the term shall be one month from the Channel and North Seas, as far as the Canary Islands, inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean. Two months from the said Canary Islands, as far as the Equinoctial line or Equator; and lastly, five months in all other parts of the World, without any exception or any other more particular description of time and place.

Art. 23. The ratification of the present preliminary articles shall be expedited in good and due form, and exchanges in the space of one month, or sooner if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present articles.

In witness whereof, we the underwritten Ministers plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, and of his Most Christian Majesty, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present preliminary articles, and have caused the seal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Versailles, the 20th Day of January, 1783.

(L. S.) ALLEYNE FITZ-HERBERT,
(L. S.) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

Translation of the Preliminary Articles of Peace, between his Britannic Majesty and the Most Catholic King, signed at Versailles, the 20th of January, 1783.

In the Name of the Most Holy TRINITY.

THE King of Great-Britain and the King of Spain, equally animated with a desire of putting an end to the calamities of a destructive war, and of re-establishing union and good understanding between them, as necessary for the good of mankind in general, as for that of their respective kingdoms, states and subjects, have named for this purpose, viz. on the part of his Majesty the King of Great-Britain, Mr. Alleyne Fitz-Herbert, Minister Plenipotentiary of his said Majesty, and on the part of his Majesty the King of Spain, Don Peter Paul Abarca de Bolea Ximines d'Urrea, &c. Count of Aranda and Castel Florido, Marquis of Torres, of Villahan and Rupit, Viscount of Ruedo and Yoch; Baron of the Baronies of Gavin, Sietano, Clamosa, and Yoch; Baron of the Baronies of Gavin, Sietano, Clamosa, Enpol, Trazmoz, La Mata de Castil, Viego, Antillon, La Almolda, Cortes, Jorva, St. Genis, Robovillet; Oreau, and St. Colome de Farne's, Lord of the Tenance, and Honor of Alcalaten, the Valley of Rodellar, the Castles and Towns of Maella, Mesones, Tiurana, de Villaplana, Taradell, and Viladran, &c. Rico Hombre in Aragon, by Birth, Grandee of Spain of the first Class, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, and of that of the Holy Ghost, Gentleman of the King's Bed-Chamber in Employment, Captain General of his Armies, and his Ambassador to his Most Christian Majesty, who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers in good form, have agreed on the following Preliminary Articles:

Art. 1. AS soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, sincere friendship shall be established between his Britannic Majesty and his Catholic Majesty, their kingdoms, states and subjects, by sea and by land, in all parts of the world. Orders shall be sent to the armies and squadrons, as well as to the subjects of the two powers, to stop all hostilities, and to live in the most perfect union, forgetting what has passed, of which their Sovereigns give them the order and example, and for the execution of this article, sea-passes shall be given on each side for the ships which shall be dispatched to carry the news of it to the possessions of the said Powers.

Art. 2. His Catholic Majesty shall keep the Island of Minorca.

Art. 3. His Britannic Majesty shall cede to his Catholic Majesty East Florida, and his Catholic Majesty shall keep West Florida, provided that the term of eighteen months, to be computed from the time of the ratification of the Definitive Treaty, shall be granted to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty who are settled as well in the island of Minorca as in the two Floridas, to sell their estates, recover their debts, and to transport their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained on account of their religion, or under any other pretence whatsoever, except that of debts and criminal prosecutions; and his Britannic Majesty shall have power to cause all the effects that may belong to him in East Florida, whether artillery or others, to be carried away.

Art. 4. His Catholic Majesty shall not for the future suffer the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, or their workmen, to be disturbed or molested, under any pretence whatsoever, in their occupation of cutting, loading and carrying away logwood, in a district of which the boundaries shall be fixed, and for this purpose they may build without hindrance, and occupy without interruption, the houses and magazines necessary for them, for their families and for their effects, in a place to be agreed upon, either in the definitive treaty, or within six months after the exchange of the ratifications; and his said Catholic Majesty assures to them, by this article, the entire enjoyment of what is above stipulated; provided that these stipulations shall not be considered as derogatory in any respect from the rights of his sovereignty.

Art. 5. His Catholic Majesty shall restore to Great-Britain the islands of Providence and the Bahamas, without exception, in the same condition in which they were when they were conquered by the arms of the King of Spain.

Art. 6. All the countries and territories which may have been, or may be conquered in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, or by those of his Catholic Majesty, and which are not included in our present articles, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring compensations.

Art. 7. By the definitive Treaty, all those which have existed till now between the two high contracting parties, and which shall not be derogated from either by the said Treaty, or by the present Preliminary Treaty, shall be renewed and confirmed; and the two Courts shall name Commissioners to enquire into the state of the commerce between the two nations, in order to agree upon new arrangements of trade, on the footing of reciprocity and mutual convenience; and the two said Courts shall together amicably fix a competent term for the duration of that business.

Art. 8. As it is necessary to assign a fixed epoch for the restitutions and evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed, That the King of Great-Britain shall cause East Florida to be evacuated three months after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

The King of Great-Britain shall likewise enter again into possession of the Bahama Islands, without exception, in the space of three months after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty.

In consequence whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships, which shall carry them immediately after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty.

Art. 9. The prisoners made respectively by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, and his Catholic Majesty, by sea and by land, shall, immediately after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty, be reciprocally and bona fide restored without ransom, and on paying the debts they may have contracted during their captivity, and each Crown shall respectively reimburse the sums which shall have been advanced for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners by the Sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts and attested accounts, and other authentic titles which shall be produced on each side.

Art. 10. In order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute, which may arise on account of prizes which may be made at sea after the signing of these Preliminary Articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the ships and effects which may be taken in the Channel, or in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the ratification of the present Preliminary Articles, shall be restored on each side.

That the term shall be one month from the Channel and the North Seas as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary Islands as far as the Equinoctial Line, or Equator, and, lastly, five months in all parts of the world, without exception, or other more description of time and place.

Art. 11. The ratifications of the present Preliminary Articles shall be expedited in good and due form, and exchanged in the space of one month, or sooner if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present articles.

In witness whereof, we the under-written Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty and of his Catholic Majesty, by virtue of our respective powers, have agreed upon and signed these Preliminary Articles, and have caused the seal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Versailles, the 20th Day of January, 1783.

ALLEYNE FITZ-HERBERT, (L. S.)
LE COMTE D'ARRANDA, (L. S.)

[*For the Preliminary Articles between Great-Britain and America, see* No. 2753 *of this Gazette.*]

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION,

Declaring the cessation of arms, as well by sea as land, agreed upon between his Majesty, the Most Christian King, the King of Spain, the States General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America, and enjoining the observance thereof.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Provisional Articles were signed at Paris, on the 30th day of November last, between our Commissioner for Treating of Peace with the Commissioners of the

United States of America, and the Commiſſioners of the ſaid States, to be inſerted in, and to conſtitute the Treaty of Peace propoſed to be concluded between Us and the ſaid United States, when Terms of Peace ſhould be agreed upon between Us and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty: And whereas Preliminaries for reſtoring Peace between Us and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty were ſigned at Verſailles, on the 20th day of January laſt, by the Miniſters of Us and the Moſt Chriſtian King: And whereas Preliminaries for reſtoring Peace between Us and the King of Spain were alſo ſigned at Verſailles, on the 20th day of January laſt, between the Miniſters of Us and the King of Spain: And whereas for putting an end to the calamity of war, as ſoon and as far as may be poſſible, it hath been agreed between Us, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the King of Spain, the States-General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America, as follows; that is to ſay,

That ſuch veſſels and effects as ſhould be taken in the Channel and in the North Seas, after the ſpace of twelve days, to be computed from the ratification of the ſaid Preliminary Articles, ſhould be reſtored on all ſides: That the term ſhould be one month from the Channel and the North Seas as far as the Canary Iſlands, incluſively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean: Two months from the ſaid Canary Iſlands as far as the Equinoctial Line or Equator; and laſtly, Five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or any other more particular deſcription of time or place.

And whereas the ratifications of the ſaid Preliminary Articles between Us and the Moſt Chriſtian King, in due form, were exchanged by the Miniſters of Us and of the Moſt Chriſtian King, on the third day of this inſtant February; and the ratifications of the ſaid Preliminary Articles between Us and the King of Spain, were exchanged between the Miniſters of Us and of the King of Spain, on the ninth day of this inſtant February; from which days reſpectively the ſeveral terms abovementioned, of twelve days, of one month, of two months, and of five months, are to be computed: And whereas it is Our Royal Will and Pleaſure, that the ceſſation of hoſtilities between Us and the States-General of the United Provinces and the United States of America, ſhould be agreeable to the epochs fixed between Us and the Moſt Chiſtian King.

We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to notify the ſame to all our loving ſubjects; and We do declare, that our Royal Will and Pleaſure is, and We do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all our officers, both at ſea and land, and all other our ſubjects whatſoever, to forbear all acts of hoſtility, either by ſea or land, againſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the King of Spain, the States General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America, their vaſſals or ſubjects, from and after the reſpective times abovementioned, and under the penalty of incurring our higheſt diſpleaſure.

GIVEN at our Court at St. James's, the fourteenth day of February, in the twenty-third year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By the UNITED STATES *of America in Congreſs aſſembled.*

A PROCLAMATION,

Declaring the Ceſſation of Arms, as well by Sea as by Land, agreed upon between the United States of Americia and His Britannic Majeſty; and enjoining the Obſervance thereof.

WHEREAS Proviſional Articles were ſigned at Paris on the Thirtieth day of November laſt, between the Miniſters Plenipotentiary of the United States of America for treating of Peace, and the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majeſty, to be inſerted in, and to conſtitute the Treaty of Peace propoſed to be concluded between the United States of America and His Britannic Majeſty, when Terms of Peace ſhould be agreed upon between their Moſt Chriſtian and Britannic Majeſties: And whereas Preliminaries for reſtoring Peace between their Moſt Chriſtian and Britannic Majeſties were ſigned at Verſailles on the Twentieth Day of January laſt, by the Miniſters of their Moſt Chriſtian and Britannic Majeſties: And whereas Preliminaries for reſtoring Peace between the ſaid King of Great-Britain and the King of Spain were alſo ſigned at Verſailles on the ſame Twentieth Day of January laſt:

By which ſaid Preliminary Articles it hath been agreed, that as ſoon as the ſame were ratified, hoſtilites between the ſaid Kings, their Kingdoms, States and Subjects, ſhould ceaſe in all Parts of the World; and it was further agreed, that all Veſſels and Effects that might be taken in the Channel and in the North Seas, after the Space of Twelve Days from the Ratification of the ſaid Preliminary Articles, ſhould be reſtored; that the Term ſhould be One Month from the Channel and North Seas as far as the Canary Iſlands incluſively, whether in the Ocean or the Mediterranean; Two Months from the ſaid Canary Iſlands as far as the Equinoctial Line or Equator; and Laſtly, Five Months in all other Parts of the World, without any Exception or more particular Deſcription of Time or Place: And whereas it was declared by the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the King of Great-Britain, in the name and by the expreſs order of the King his Maſter, on the ſaid Twentieth Day of January laſt, that the ſaid United States of America, their Subjects and their Poſſeſſions, ſhall be comprized in the abovementioned Suſpenſion of Arms, at the ſame Epochs, and in the ſame Manner as the three Crowns abovementioned, their Subjects and Poſſeſſions reſpectively: Upon condition, that on the Part and in the Name of the United States of America, a ſimilar Declaration ſhall be delivered, expreſly declaring their Aſſent to the ſaid Suſpenſion of Arms, and containing an Aſſurance of the moſt perfect Reciprocity on their Part: And whereas the Miniſters Plenipotentiary of theſe United States, did, on the ſame Twentieth Day of January, in the Name and by the Authority of the ſaid United States, accept the the ſaid Declaration, and declare that the ſaid States ſhould cauſe all Hoſtilities to ceaſe againſt His Britannic Majeſty, his Subjects and his Poſſeſſions, at the Terms and Epochs agreed upon between his ſaid Majeſty the King of Great-Britain, his Majeſty the King of France, and his Majeſty the King of Spain, ſo, and in the ſame Manner, as has been agreed upon between thoſe three Crowns, and to produce the ſame Effects: And whereas the Ratifications of the ſaid Preliminary Articles, between their Moſt Chriſtian and Britannic Majeſties, were exchanged by their Miniſters on the Third Day of February laſt; and between His Britannic Majeſty and the King of Spain, on the Ninth Day of February laſt: And whereas it is our Will and Pleaſure, that the Ceſſation of Hoſtilities between the United States of America and His Britannic Majeſty, ſhould be conformable to the Epochs fixed between their Moſt Chriſtian and Britannic Majeſties;

We have thought fit to make known the ſame to the Citizens of theſe States; and We hereby ſtrictly charge and command all Our Officers, both by Sea and Land, and other Subjects of theſe United States, to forbear all Acts of Hoſtility, either by Sea or by Land, againſt His Britannic Majeſty or his Subjects, from and after the reſpective Times agreed upon between their Moſt Chriſtian and Britannic Majeſties, as aforeſaid.

And We do further require all Governors and others, the Executive Powers of theſe United States, reſpectively, to cauſe this Our Proclamation to be made public, to the End that the ſame may be duly obſerved within their ſeveral Juriſdictions.

DONE in Congreſs, at Philadelphia, this Eleventh Day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three, and of our Sovereignty and Independence the Seventh.

ELIAS BOUDINOT, Preſident.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

AS you have publiſhed the reaſons in ſupport of the vote of the Houſe of Aſſembly, paſſed March 1, 1783, in juſtice to the Gentlemen who have diſſented againſt the vote of that day, you will pleaſe to publiſh in your uſeful paper the following extracts from the minutes, as they will tend not only to ſhew the objections againſt that vote, but at the ſame time fix the intentions of the aſſenting and diſſenting Members in a true point of light, and give their conſtituents an opportunity of judging the conduct of their repreſentatives. W.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Wedneſday, February 26, 1783.

WHEREAS ſundry petitions againſt juſtices of the peace are now before the houſe, charging them with divers offences in the execution of their offices:

Reſolved, That there be no further proceedings on ſaid petitions, until a trial at law ſhall be had againſt the ſaid juſtices, for the offences charged to have been committed by them.

The yeas and nays being called thereon by Mr. Clymer and Mr. Ardnt, are as follows.

YEAS. Samuel Morris, George Gray, Thomas Reeſe, Jacob Ruſh, Thomas Strawbridge, Benjamin Brannan, John Lindſey, James Boyd, John Whitehill, Abraham Scott, John Craig, William Brown, Moſes M'Clean, Michael Hahn, Patrick Scott, Stephen Duncan, William Brown, *Cumb.* John Carothers, James M'Lene, Jonathan Hoge, Chriſtian Lower, Jacob Stroud, Robert Latimer, Charles Ceſſne, William Montgomery, Alexander M'Lean, Nehemiah Stokely, Matthew Ritchie. Toral 28.

NAYS. John Steinmetz, Samuel Meredith, Sharp Delany, Matthew Holgate, Henry Hill, Samuel Penroſe, James Morris, Thomas Long, Joſeph Savage, David Thomas, Evan Evans, Chriſtopher Kucher, James Jacks, John Hay, Michael Schmyſer, Thomas Lilly, James Johnſton, Daniel Clymer, John Patton, Nicholas Lutz, Jonas Hartzel, Jacob Arndt, Peter Kohler, George Woods, William Cooke, John Carnahan, William M'Cleary. Total 27.

Carried in the affirmative.

SATURDAY, *March 1, 1783.*

Agreeable to the order of the day, the houſe went into the conſideration of their reſolution paſſed February 26, when the following amendment was moved;

"*Reſolved*, That all further proceedings on the petitions againſt ſaid juſtices be ſtayed, ſo far only as they are charged with offences indictable in courts of law, until they ſhall be tried for ſaid offences by a jury of their country:"

Whereupon the yeas and nays were called by Mr. Duncan and Mr. Clymer, and are as follows:

YEAS. Samuel Morris, George Gray, Jacob Ruſh, James Tate, Perſifor Frazer, Thomas Strawbridge, Benjamin Brannan, John Lindſey, James Boyd, Joſeph Montgomery, John Whitehill, Samuel J. Atlee, James Jacks, John Craig, William Brown, James Mercer, Moſes M'Clean, Michael Hahn, Patrick Scott, Stephen Duncan, William Brown, *Cumb.* John Carothers, James M'Lene, Jonathan Hoge, Chriſtian Lower, John Patton, Jacob Stroud, Robert Latimer, William Montgomery, William M'Leary. Total, 30.

NAYS. John Steinmetz, Samuel Meredith, Sharp Delany, Matthew Holgate, Iſaac Gray, Thomas Reeſe, Henry Hill, Samuel Penroſe, James Morris, Thomas Long, Joſeph Savage, Joſeph Thomas, David Thomas, Chriſtopher Kucher, Abraham Scott, Matthias Slough, John Hay, Joſeph Magoffin, Michael Schmyſer, Thomas Lilly, James Johnſton, Daniel Clymer, Jonas Hartzel, Jacob Arndt, Peter Kohler, George Woods, William Cooke, John Carnahan, Alexander M'Lean, Matthew Ritchie. Total, 30.

And it appearing that the votes were equal, the Speaker was called on to give his caſting vote, which he did in the negative.

DISSENTIENT.

Firſt. BECAUSE the motion for amendment, in our opinion, removed every reaſonable objection, and only ſecured to juſtices of the peace in common with all others, the benefit of trial by jury, for offences againſt the eſtabliſhed laws of the land, whereof they may have been charged.

Second. Becauſe, we cannot conſent that this houſe ſhould aſſume a juriſdiction ſo derogatory to the right of trial by jury, or invade the judicial department, which is ſo clearly diſtinguiſhed from the legiſlative by the conſtitution; for we are of opinion the words of 30th ſection of the frame of government, authoriſing the general aſſembly to remove juſtices of the peace for miſconduct, can only be reconciled with the other clauſes of the conſtitution, or with the principles of liberty, by ſuppoſing that this miſconduct (in all caſes indictable at common law) ſhould be firſt tried and eſtabliſhed by the verdict of a jury, or by the ſupreme executive council on impeachment.

Third. Becauſe, a practice of this kind would tend to ſtrip the people of the right of chuſing juſtices of the peace, which the conſtitution veſts in them; for it is evident future aſſemblies, by repeatedly removing the man of the people's choice, for ſuppoſed miſconduct, may reduce them to the neceſſity of appointing ſuch only, as are agreeable to the aſſembly.

Fourth. Becauſe, ſuch a juriſdiction in a legiſlative body, is inconſiſtent with, and utterly ſubverſive of the fundamental principles of freedom and good policy. It is aſſerted by the moſt approved writers, on theſe ſubjects,* "That there is no liberty, if the powers of judging be not ſeparated from the legiſlative and executive powers; were it joined with the legiſlative, the life and liberty of the ſubject would be expoſed to arbitrary controul, for the judge would then be the legiſlator:" And alſo, "That in this diſtinct and ſeparate exiſtence of the judicial power, conſiſts one main preſervative of the public liberty; were it joined with the legiſlative, the life, liberty and property of the ſubject would be in the hands of arbitrary judges, whoſe deciſions would be then regulated only by their own opinions; and not by any fundamental principles of law." An union therefore of thoſe powers, is of the moſt alarming nature, and muſt afford our conſtituents this uncomfortable reflection, that every right they poſſeſs, however guarded by law, may be in the uncontroulable and inſtant diſpoſal of a body of men, not bound by any certain meaſures of right, and liable as others to be hurried on by the tranſient guſts of paſſion and prejudice. And in point of policy, we conceive, that the legiſlature of a ſtate is very idly employed in ſuch expenſive enquiries, *which* may be better and more impartially effected by a jury of the *county*.

Fifth. Becauſe, we conceive no advantage can ariſe in the ſmalleſt degree, but difficulties will be increaſed by the method propoſed of taking depoſitions by a committee, where the complaints come from a diſtance; it being totally inconſiſtent with our criminal laws, and the ninth ſection of our bill of rights, to convict offenders by any other evidence than that of witneſſes examined openly in the preſence of the party accuſed, and before the judges and jurors who are to decide upon the ſame.

Sixth. Becauſe the argument attempted to be drawn from the words of the 22d ſection of the frame of government, which are, "That every officer of ſtate, whether judicial or executive, ſhall be liable to be impeached by the General Aſſembly, either when in office, or after his reſignation, or removal for maladminiſtration," if admiſſible in the caſe of juſtices of the peace, would tend equally to prove, that every officer whatſoever is liable to be firſt puniſhed by a removal, and then tried on impeachment.----Upon this ſyſtem of reaſoning, the good old way of trying firſt and puniſhing afterwards, will be reverſed. If conviction upon an impeachment takes place, we apprehend they muſt be puniſhed a ſecond time; ſo that under theſe circumſtances, few men will dare to accept an office. We apprehend the removal here ſpoken of, is a removal by the operation of law, as in the caſe of accepting another office, departing from the place proper for the exerciſe of ſuch office, or the time of holding it being expired: And that the words "for mal-adminiſtration," are meant to be referred to, and immediately connected with the word impeached; ſo that in our opinion, the amount of this ſection is, That all officers ſhall be liable to be impeached, for mal-adminiſtration, either when in office, or after he has reſigned, or is removed by, or for any of the cauſes before mentioned.

John Whitebill, Perſifor Frazer, John Craig, Patrick Scott, William Brown, Michael Hahn, Matthew Ritchie, Jacob Strowd, Chriſtian Lower, Benjamin Brannan, Joſeph Montgomery, James M'Lene, James Boyd, Jonothan Hoge, William Montgomery, James Mercer, John Lindſey, Thomas Strawbridge, John Carothers, Stephen Duncan.

* *Monteſquieu's Spirit of Laws.*

To be SOLD by public Auction,
At the COFFEE-HOUSE,
ON SATURDAY, the 19th Inſt.
At TWELVE o'CLOCK at Noon,
The State Ship HYDER ALLY,
Agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale.
April 11, 1783. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
At the COFFEE-HOUSE,
ON SATURDAY, the 19th Inſt.
At TWELVE o'CLOCK at Noon,
The Hull, Maſts and Spars of the
BRIG ELLEN,
As ſhe now lies in Fiſher's Dock, above Poole's Bridge.
¶ JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

THE Contributors to the *Pennſylvania* Hoſpital are deſired to meet at ſaid Hoſpital, on *Monday*, the 5th Day of the next Month *(May)* between the Hours of Three and Five in the Afternoon, in order to elect TWELVE MANAGERS AND A TREASURER for the Year thence enſuing, according to Law. *April* 9, 1783.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION
of DIRECTORS and TREASURER, of the Library Company of Philadelphia, for the Year enſuing, will be held at the Library Apartment, in Carpenter's-Hall, on MONDAY, the 5th Day of May next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.
The Treaſurer will attend to receive the yearly Payments, and the Shares of thoſe Members in Arrear will certainly be forfeited, agreeable to the Laws of ſaid Company.
By the Board of Directors,
April 9, 1783. JOSEPH FAWCETT, Secretary.

Will be wanted the 1ſt of *May* next,
At CLONMELL,
About Twenty good DITCHERS,
To whom a generous Price will be given by the Day or Rod. Enquire of the Subſcriber, living in Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey. ¶ MARMADUKE COOPER
N. B. Is wanted immediately as an OVERSEER, A MAN that has a Wife; the Man muſt underſtand ditching and improving Meadow, the Wife to underſtand managing a Family in the Country; to whom good Wages will be given. Enquire as above.

Cheſter April 14, 1783.
BY virtue of Writs of Venditioni Exponas, from under the hands and ſeals of the Commiſſioners of the county of Cheſter, and to me directed, will be ſold the third day of May next, at twelve o'clock, on the premiſes, All that MESSUAGE, PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, on which Robert Fenny now lives, containing about 200 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in New-London townſhip; late the property of ſaid Fenny, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by
¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

TO BE LETT,
And entered on immediately,
A WELL finiſhed two ſtory houſe, with three rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole, with kitchen adjoining, alſo a ſtable, chair-houſe and hay-houſe, with a well of good water near the door, a ſmall peach and apple orchard, and a good garden, a graſs lot and paſture lot, ſituate in Pittſgrove Townſhip, Salem County, Weſt New-Jerſey, and in a healthy part of the country, where a ſtore is much wanted. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes.
¶ JOHN RAMBO.

In Purſuance and by Order of the Orphans Court of the City and County of Philadelphia, will be expoſed to Sale by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premiſes, in Germantown, on the Ninth Day of May next, at 2 o'Clock,
A LOT, HOUSE and TAN-YARD, ſituate on the North-Eaſterly Side of the Main Street, in Germantown, adjoining land formerly of Benjamin Shoemaker and Thomas Roſe, and near the Market Houſe; the houſe is two ſtories high, four rooms on the lower floor, with a good kitchen, a good garden, a large ſtone bark and mill houſe, a ſtone currying ſhop, fronting the ſtreet, 23 vats, handlers and limes, a pump near the kitchen door, and a ſtream of water running through the yard, that waters a ſmall piece of meadow behind the bark houſe, now in poſſeſſion of------Moor, Eſq; the Lot contains near one acre, ſubject to a ground rent of Nine Pounds and Six-pence per annum, to Samuel Aſhmead, Eſq.
Likewiſe near four acres of good land, on the north-weſt ſide of a lane, leading from the Main Street to Vanderen's Mill, a few poles above the ſchool houſe, there is about 30 apples trees on this lot, it is a high healthy ſpot, ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat. For further information and conditions of ſale, apply to. WILLIAM PUSEY, Adminiſtrator.
Philadelphia, April 4, 1783. ¶

TO BE LETT,
A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Weſt Nottingham Hundred, Cecil county, Maryland, containing about 125 acres; there are on the premiſes, a large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, and a large frame ditto adjoining, containing four rooms and a ſpacious entry on each floor, with cellars under the whole, a large ſtone kitchen, ſtore-houſe, and ſmoak-houſe, a barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes; the ſituation is pleaſant and remarkably healthy, in a good neighbourhood, and is a fine ſtand for trade; a well acouſtomed ſtore having been kept there for near thirty years paſt, being but one mile from the brick-meeting houſe, where ſix roads meet. For terms apply to John Lewden, at Chriſtiana bridge, Timothy Kirk, Eſq; near the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber ‡ JOSEPH MIFFLIN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living adjoining the Lower Ferry, Two COWS, the one a dark red cow, with a ſtar in her forehead, the other is a black cow, with a white face and belly; alſo a ſmall iron grey MARE COLT. The owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶ THOMAS GRESWOLD.

TRENTON, April 9.

We deem it an act of humanity, and therefore an indiſpenſable duty, in order to prevent the effuſion of blood, to caution all perſons within the Britiſh lines, who have taken an active part, or in any manner diſtinguiſhed themſelves in favour of the cauſe of Britain, not to return or remain among the citizens of America: they may rely upon it that nothing can ſave them from retaliation for the many cruelties wantonly exerciſed in the courſe of the war upon our citizens, ſuch as murders, burnings, plunderings, and ſtarvings on board of loathſome ſhips, and in horrid dungeons.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 16.

The Judges of the Supreme Court have appointed the following Times and Places for holding their Courts in the Spring Circuits:

April 28, at Newtown, for Bucks County.
May 5, at Cheſter.
May 12, at Lancaſter.
May 19, at York.
May 26, at Carliſle, for Cumberland County.
June 3, at Reading, for Berks County.
June 10, at Eaſton, for Northampton County.

The Honorable the Juſtices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appionted Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and of Niſi Prius, to be holden as followeth:---On the laſt Tueſday in May, in the county of Cape May; on the firſt Tueſday in June, in the county of Cumberland; on the ſecond Tueſday in June, in the county of Salem; and on the third Tueſday in June next, in the county of Glouceſter.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's frigate Aſtrea, Captain de la Prevalie, arrived at Cheſter on Thurſday evening, after a paſſage of 54 days from France. She touched at Cape Francois, near to which ſhe found Admiral Hood cruiſing, and notified to him the ſigning and ratification of peace; after which ſhe directed her courſe hither, and brought to his Excellency the Miniſter of France the official account of that important event.

Since our laſt the ſhips America, Captain Caldwell, Lady Waſhington, Captain Joſiah, and St. James, Captain Cain, arrived here from l'Orient, which they left the 4th of March. We have received nothing more by theſe veſſels than the late arrivals at New-York have furniſhed, except that the public diſpatches confirm the advices already communicated as to the happy concluſion of the negociations at Paris.

Laſt Saturday morning, 309 non-commiſſioned officers and privates (priſoners) arrived here from Lancaſter, eſcorted by a detachment of the Pennſylvania line. They conſiſt chiefly of the Britiſh guards, the remainder belong to the refugee corps, with ſome invalids of artillery, &c. Is is ſaid they will ſhortly be ſent into New-York.

Meſſieurs HALL *and* SELLERS.

Gentlemen,

The Baron Steuben, to whoſe ſervices both the Citizens and Soldiers of America are much indebted, having received very honorable marks of attention from the Legiſlature of this State, at their late Seſſion, you will oblige one of your Friends by giving the ſame a Place in your Paper.

Your's, &c.

SIR,

THE Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, have directed me to forward the incloſed Reſolution. It is with no ſmall degree of ſatisfaction I undertake the buſineſs; for, added to the pleaſure I had in joining with the reſt of the Houſe, as an individual, I feel myſelf particularly happy, and eſteem it an honor to enumerate the Baron de Steuben among the Citizens of Pennſylvania. I have the honor to be, with the greateſt reſpect,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker.

To the hon. Major General Baron de STEUBEN.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *Friday, March* 21, 1783. A. M.

THE Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, willing to teſtify their ſenſe of the military talents and diſtinguiſhed exertions of Major General the Baron de Steuben, in the common cauſe of America, do

Reſolve unanimouſly, That the ſaid Major General the Baron de Steuben be, and he is hereby entitled to ſuch portion of land, as a Major General of the Line of this State, in the Army of the United States, is entitled to by a Reſolve of Aſſembly, paſſed the 7th day of March, 1780.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

SIR, *Schuylkill, March* 25, 1783.

I HAVE been honored with your letter, incloſing the reſolution of the honorable Houſe of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania receiving me, which will to the end of my life bind me in the ſtrongeſt ties of gratitude, as a citizen of that State.

This teſtimony of their approbation of my ſervices, exhibited by the legiſlature of a State, in which I began my career of military duty in this country, at the ſame time that it ſtamps a value upon my labours, rewards them.

The honorable notice taken of me, by the public ſociety and private citizens of Pennſylvania, will forever command my warmeſt affection and reſpect.

It was to render the citizens of America free and happy, that I have borne arms in her cauſe, and I am doubly happy in being numbered with them, to participate in thoſe bleſſings I have aſſiſted to procure.

The very polite and friendly terms in which you have communicated the act of the Houſe, entitle you to my ſincere thanks, and have excited in me ſenſations more eaſily felt than expreſſed. With the greateſt reſpect, I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
STEUBEN.

The hon. Frederick A. Muhlenberg.

STATE OF *PENNSYLVANIA.*

An ACT *to prevent and ſtay Suits from being brought againſt the Inhabitants of* Wyoming, *during the time therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS Commiſſioners, duly authoriſed and appointed, agreeable to the ninth article of the Confederation of the United States, to hear and determine the Controverſy between the Commonwealth of *Pennſylvania* and the State of *Connecticut*, have adjudged and decreed, "That the juriſdiction and pre-emption of "all the territory, lying within the charter boundary of "*Pennſylvania*, and claimed by the State of *Connecticut*, "do of right belong to the State of *Pennſylvania*."

AND WHEREAS this houſe taking into conſideration the ſituation of the preſent ſettlers under the late claim of the State of *Connecticut*, at that part of *Wyoming* eaſtward and northward of *Neſcopeck* Falls, on the eaſt branch of *Suſquehanna*, have agreed to ſend Commiſſioners to make enquiry into the caſes of the ſaid ſettlers, and to encourage as much as poſſible reaſonable and friendly compromiſes between the parties claiming, and therefore it is highly improper that any proceedings at law ſhould be had for the recovery of any lands or tenements during the ſaid enquiry.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That every writ and proceſs whatever granted or iſſued, or which may hereafter be granted or iſſued, for any owner or owners, claimant or claimants, againſt any perſon being now an inhabitant on ſaid lands at *Wyoming*, in order to diſpoſſeſs any of the ſaid inhabitants or ſettlers of the lands or tenements in his, her or their occupancy, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby declared to be ſtayed; and on motion, all further proceedings thereon ſhall be quaſhed by the Court to which ſuch writ ſhall be returnable, until the report of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall be laid before this houſe, and order ſhall be taken thereupon.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this act ſhall be and continue in force until the end of the next ſitting of the General Aſſembly, and no longer.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, *on* Thurſday, *the thirteenth day of* March, *in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and three.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſubſcriber, living in Potts-Town, Philadelphia county, are hereby deſired to furniſh their accounts in order for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to him by bond, note, book debt, or otherwiſe, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment, to prevent further trouble.

TO BE SOLD,

The HOUSES and LOTS, with the IMPROVEMENTS, clear of all incumbrance, on which the ſubſcriber now lives, conſiſting of ſeven front Lots on the main ſtreet, and ſeven back Lots adjoining, each lot containing 60 by 300 feet deep, all under good fence: There are erected on the premiſes, a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under, with a log building annexed, 38 by 18 feet, part of which has been occupied for a ſtore near 20 years paſt, and is compleatly finiſhed for that purpoſe, and is an exceeding good ſtand for buſineſs, a pump, with excellent water, at the kitchen door, the houſe newly ſhingled, double barracks with ſtables under them, a good garden fenced in, with a ſmall meadow lot, well manured, adjoining; there are alſo erected on another lot contiguous, a ſtone houſe, 24 by 33 feet, part of which is occupied for a dwelling, the remainder for a ſtore-houſe, with a good frame ſtable, and garden. Immediate poſſeſſion, and an indiſputable title will be given, by ¶ JOHN BERN.

Charleſtown, South-Carolina, March 19, 1783.

ALL Officers and others, who belonged to the Ship SOUTH CAROLINA, formerly under my direction, (but when captured was commanded by Captain JOHN JOYNER, eſq;) are requeſted to ſend their accounts and certificates againſt the ſaid Ship, to their agents or attornies here, before the 15th day of Auguſt next; this State having reſolved to adjuſt all thoſe accounts, and to grant certificates bearing annual intereſt of ſeven per cent. which are to be received in payment of any public property purchaſed in this State. A GILLON.

THE Truſtees of the public Grammar School, in the borough of Wilmington, are earneſtly requeſted to attend their half yearly meeting, in the ſaid borough, on Tueſday, the 6th of May next; when buſineſs of the utmoſt importance to the ſaid inſtitution will come before them.

WANTED,

A MAN that underſtands a Griſt or Merchant Mill, and making of Flour Barrels, that can be well recommended, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to HUGH RAMSEY, in Warwick Townſhip, Bucks County. ¶

Philadelphia, April 10, 1783.

BY virtue of Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, at the Coffee Houſe, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, the following FIVE LOTS of GROUND, viz.

No. 1. Situate on the Wiſſahiccon road, bounded by lands of William Standley and others, containing 5 acres, more or leſs.

No. 2. Situate as aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Frederick Tauber and Thomas Renſhaw, containing 7 acres, be the ſame more or leſs.

No. 3. Situate as aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Tench Francis, Francis Harris and others, containing 31 acres and 47 perches.

No. 4. Situate as aforeſaid, bounded by lot No. 3. containing 16 acres and 16 perches.

No. 5. A ſmall HOUSE and Blackſmith's SHOP on the Wiſſahiccon road, with a ſmall HOUSE and FISHERY on the river Schuylkill, bounded by ſaid river and the Wiſſahiccon road aforeſaid, containing 13 acres and 100 perches, more or leſs; late the eſtate of Peter Turner, deceaſed, taken in execution by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Kent county, Maryland, April 8, 1783.

NEGROE ARCH

A UN AWAY laſt Wedneſday from the ſubſcriber; he is about ſix feet high, and marked with the ſmall-pox; he is a little knock-kneed, and is cunning and deceitful; he had on when he went away, a brown cloth jacket worn thread bare, and two pair of breeches, one of them the ſame of his jacket, the other white kerſey, very much patched, his hat was old and patched with a ſquirrel's ſkin, an old ſow linen ſhirt, white yarn ſtockings, and a pair of old ſhoes; it is probable he may try to get over to the Jerſeys. Whoever will take and ſecure him in any goal, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Chriſtiana hundred, Newcaſtle county, on the plantation formerly Peter Baker's, on the 7th of April, a dark brown HORSE, about 14½ hands high, 7 years old, has a ſtar in his forehead, two hind feet, white and the hair wore off his ſide; likewiſe a dark bay MARE, 14 hands high, 8 years old, has a ſtar and ſnip, black mane and tail, and the hair is rubbed off her withers with the ſaddle. The mare was ſhod before, and the horſe all round, both natural trotters. Whoever ſecures ſaid creatures ſo that the owner may have them, ſhall have Twelve Dollars Reward, or Six for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

PHILIP MILLER, or
¶ GIDEON GILPIN.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN about a month ago, a ſilver WATCH, maker's name Richard Ovingham, London, No. 16102. Any perſon to whom it may be offered for ſale is requeſted to ſtop it, and they ſhall be entitled to a reward of SIX DOLLARS for the Watch, and if the thief is ſecured, TWO DOLLARS more, by applying to the Printers. Philad. April 8, 1783.

PROCLAMATION.

BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, under the hands and ſeals of the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, for the State of Pennſylvania; the honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; Second Juſtice; the honorable John Evans, Eſq; Third Juſtice, and the honorable George Bryan, Eſq; Fourth Juſtice of the ſame Courts; I hereby give NOTICE, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, will be held at New-Town, for the county of Bucks, on the twenty-eighth day of April inſtant, when and where all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Eſcheators are directed to attend in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions and examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done; and all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the ſaid priſoners, are alſo directed to attend to proſecute againſt the ſaid priſoners, as it ſhall be juſt. Dated at New-Town, the 15th day of April, 1783, and in the ſeventh year of American Independence.

† SAMUEL DEANE, Sheriff of Bucks county.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

TO BE SOLD,

Two Lots of Land, ſituate at the Four Lane Ends, in Middletown Townſhip, Bucks County, viz.

A LOT, of about three acres and a half of land, on the road leading from the Four Lane-Ends to Briſtol, on which is a good ſtone houſe, with two rooms on a floor, cellar under, kitchen adjoining, ſome out-houſes, a good well of water near the door, and about 40 bearing apple-trees of the beſt grafted fruit, alſo cherry-trees, quince-trees, &c. the ſituation is ſuitable for any public buſineſs.

Likewiſe twenty-three acres and a half of land, about 60 roods from the former; one half woodland, the other meadow ground. The whole will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may ſuit the purchaſer. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Falls townſhip, near the Meeting-houſe.

GEORGE MERRICK.

N. B. If the above lots are not diſpoſed of before the 3d of Fifth Month, they will on that day be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes. ¶

To be SOLD by Private SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, and county of Cheſter, 18 miles from Wilmington and 28 from Philadelphia, and adjoining that noted place known by the name of the Turks Head, containing any number of acres between or from 60 to 100, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer; there are on ſaid place a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, almoſt new, and log barn, cellared under, ſmith's ſhop, &c. and a good ſpring of water near the door, with a ſtone houſe over it, a ſufficient quantity of good meadow, a good bearing orchard of 150 apple trees, with a number of other fruit trees of various kinds. The whole in good repair; the title indiſputable, and terms of payment will be made as eaſy as poſſible, by

April 7, 1783. † SAMUEL HOOPES.

As the Subſcriber propoſes leaving this City ſhortly for Europe,

He will expoſe to public SALE,

At his Houſe, in Front-ſtreet, at the Corner of Taylor's Alley, on THURSDAY, the firſt of May next,

A GENERAL and elegant Aſſortment of Gold, Silver and Jewellery, worked in the neweſt and beſt Faſhions, a great Number of Tools belonging to every Branch of his Buſineſs, ſeveral elegant Glaſs-Caſes, together with all his Houſe and Kitchen Furniture. WILLIAM PINCHON.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM CALVERT, late of Mountholly, deceaſed, by bond, bill or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment, as the money is much wanted; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate (that have not exhibited their accounts) are deſired to ſend them to the ſubſcribers, that they may be enabled to give ſatisfaction in the moſt ſpeedy and equitable manner.

The Executors have agreed to attend at the late dwelling houſe of the deceaſed on the 8th of May next, to meet the creditors.

¶ MARTHA CALVERT, Executrix,
April 8, 1783. URIAH WOOLMAN, Executor.

To be SOLD at VENDUE,

In the town of Dover, Kent county, on Delaware, the ſecond WEDNESDAY in May next, being the 14th day of the month,

THREE valuable PLANTATIONS, lying 17 miles below Dover, in Miſpillion hundred; one of the places has long been known as an excellent ſtand for ſtore or tavern, as nine county roads meet at the dwelling-houſe; they are capable of much improvement, and now rent for 112 l. per annum, and with ſome ſmall improvement more will rent for double that ſum; each of theſe places have good meadow ground; they are good for any kind of grain, with about 400 apple-trees; and are ſituated in a rich and thick inhabited country, two miles from 4 places of worſhip, merchant-mills, and public landings. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale by the ſubſcriber.

¶ ARCHIBALD M'SPARRAN.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1783.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 8th inſt. a likely BAY MARE, between five and ſix years old, about 15 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and one of her hind feet white, has had the fiſtula, lately cured, on the off ſhoulder, and the other appears ſomewhat ſwelled. She has been lame in her off fore foot, and has a broad ſhoe and piece of leather nailed on to ſave the frog of her foot, which is very tender. Whoever ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall have *Five Pounds* Reward, and for the mare *Fifty Shillings*, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ PERSIFOR FRAZER.

Thornbury, Cheſter county, April 10, 1783.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WAS STOLEN laſt night out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, living in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, A cheſnut ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands and an half high, ſix years old this ſpring, a natural trotter, low carriage, neither brand nor ear mark, nor any natural marks that can be remembered, ſhod all round when taken away. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner gets his property and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for the mare only.

8th of 4th Month, 1783. † ABEL ROBERTS.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the nightt of the fifth inſtant, TWO HORSES, one black, ſeven years old, about fifteen hands high, ſhod round, paces, racks and canters well. The other an iron grey, ſeven years old, fourteen and an half hands high, ſhod round, trots and canters well, and when ſtrictly obſerved his off hind paſtern joint ſomewhat larger than the other. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the thief or thieves, ſo that they may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall be intitled to receive Fifteen Pounds; and for the horſes, Fifty Shillings each, with reaſonable charges, paid by

Cheſter, April 6, 1783. JOHN GARDNER.

York county, April 2, 1783.

By Virtue of ſundry Writs to me directed, will be SOLD at public Vendue, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of this inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-Houſe, in York-Town,

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS and TRACTS of LAND, adjoining each other, ſituate on Codorus creek, in Codorus and Manheim townſhips, in the county aforeſaid, about 15 miles from York-Town and 5 miles from M'Calliſter's-Town, adjoining lands of Henry Danner, George Miller, Andrew Miller, Daniel Hamon, Chriſtopher Snyder and Jacob Everſoll, containing together about 400 acres, whereon are erected a ſaw-mill and other good improvements, about 30 acres of excellent meadow are ready made, and a much greater quantity may be made; the premiſes are well ſuited for a ſtock farm; Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds muſt be paid in Hand, and the reſidue at the rate of One Hundred Pounds per annum, for which good ſecurity muſt be given; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Meyer, and to be ſold by

¶ HENRY MILLER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia County,

PURSUANT to an ACT of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, entituled "An Act for the regula ion of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania," paſſed at Philadelphia, March 20th, 1780, and a further Supplement to the act, entituled "An Act for the regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania," and to repeal the act, entituled "A Supplement to the act for the regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania," paſſed at Philadelphia, March 21ſt, 1783, Public Notice is hereby given, that agreeable to the ſaid law, and the Supplement to the aforeſaid law, the Lieutenant of the county of Philadelphia, hereby notifies the male white inhabitants of ſaid county, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years, to meet at the reſpective places hereinafter mentioned, on the ſeveral days and times fixed, and then and there, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and ſix in the afternoon, elect by ballot, two field officers, viz. one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major for each diſtrict or battalion, viz.

The inhabitants of the townſhips of Limerick, Douglaſs, Marlborough, New-Hanover, Upper-Hanover, and Frederick, to form one battalion, and hold their election at the houſe of the Widow Snyder, in New-Hanover townſhip, on the 17th inſtant.

The inhabitants of the townſhips of Upper-Salford, Lower-Salford, Franconia, Towamenſing, Hatfield, Perkiomen and Skippack, to form one battalion, and hold their election at the houſe of Andrew Campbell, in Lower-Salford townſhip, on the 18th inſtant.

The inhabitants of the townſhips of Plymouth, Whitpain, Norrington, Worceſter, New-Providence, and Whitemarſh (the diſtrict compoſing Captain M'Clean's company excepted) to form one battalion, and hold their election at the houſe of the Widow Thomſon, in Norrington townſhip, on the 21ſt inſtant.

The inhabitants of the townſhips of the upper diviſion of the manor of Moreland, Horſham, Upper-Dublin, Gwinedth, and Montgomery, and that part of Whitemarſh compoſing Captain M'Clean's company, to form one battalion, and hold their election at the houſe late the Widow Weaver's, in Montgomery townſhip, on the 22d inſtant.

The inhabitants of the townſhip of Germantown, Roxborough, Briſtol and Springfield, to form one battalion, and hold their election at the houſe of John Heſſer, in Germantown townſhip, on the 23d inſtant.

The inhabitants of the townſhips of Cheltenham, Abington, the lower diviſion of the manor of Moreland, Lower-Dublin, Biberry, and Oxford, to form one battalion, and hold their election at the houſe of William Roberts, in Lower-Dublin townſhip, on the 24th inſtant.

The inhabitants of the townſhips of Upper-Merion, Lower-Merion, Blockley and Kingſeſſing, to form one battalion, and hold their election at the houſe of Abraham Streeper, in Lower-Merion townſhip, on the 25th inſtant.

The inhabitants of the different townſhips that compoſe the troop of Light Horſe, are to take notice to meet on the 25th inſtant, at Major Wright's tavern, in Upper-Dublin, to chooſe their officers.

The different companies belonging to each battalion will obſerve to hold their elections to chooſe by ballot, one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Enſign, on the ſecond muſter day, which will be the 28th inſtant; previous to holding the election, two freeholders to be choſen to preſide as judges, who are directed to make a return of the officers elected to the commanding officer of the battalion.

After the elections as aforeſaid, the lieutenant colonels are hereby notified to meet at the houſe of John Wentz, in Norrington, on the 28th inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to caſt lots for rank of battalion.

GIVEN under my hand this 7th April, 1783.

WILLIAM COATS, Lieutenant P. C.

N. B. Extracts from the ſupplement of the militia law of the 21ſt of March laſt, viz.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no perſon ſhall be capable of electing officers, or to be elected, who has not taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance, according to law, to this or ſome one of the United States, any thing in the act to which this is a further ſupplement to the contrary notwithſtanding; young men who have arrived to the age of eighteen years, ſince the time limited by law for taking the oath or affirmation of allegiance as aforeſaid, and all ſuch who have muſtered or performed a tour of militia duty, excepted.

The following days are appointed as days of exerciſe in the county of Philadelphia, viz. in companies the two laſt Mondays in the month of April, and in battalion in the following manner, viz. The firſt battalion ſhall meet in battalion, on the firſt Monday in the month of May, the ſecond battalion on the Tueſday following, the third battalion on the Wedneſday, and ſo on according to the days of the week (Saturday and Sunday excepted) until the whole number of battalions belonging to the ſaid county ſhall have muſtered in this manner; and in companies the firſt and ſecond Monday in the month of October; and the firſt battalion in battalion on the next ſucceeding Monday; the ſecond battalion on the Tueſday following, the third on the Wedneſday; and in this manner until the whole number of battalions belonging to the ſaid county according to their ranks ſeverally ſhall have muſtered on any day it may happen, except as before excepted. WILLIAM COATS, Lieutenant P. C.

Bucks County, April 5, 1783.

PURSUANT to an Order of March Term laſt, on a Caſe of Attachment, wherein WILLIAM M'CALLA is Plaintiff, and AMOS WHITE is Defendant; WE do hereby Notify the Creditors of ſaid White, that they produce their Accounts to us at the Houſe of THOMAS ELLICOTT, on the ſecond Day of May next, that a Dividend may be made according to Law. JOSHUA ELY,

† NATHANIEL ELLICOTT, } Auditors.
JAMES PILLER, }

TO BE LETT,

A PLANTATION, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, near the ſign of the Red Lion, containing about 200 acres, the buildings are good, and the houſe has been long uſed as a ſtore, being well ſituated for carrying on that buſineſs. Poſſeſſion may be had in about two weeks. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Market-ſtreet, two doors below the King of Pruſſia.

Philad. April 1. § ISRAEL WHELEN.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 17th of this inſtant April, on the premiſes, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, that noted TAVERN, known by the ſign of the BUCK, ſituate on the Five-mile-round, containing two acres and 5 perches of land, with an elegant brick houſe, two ſtories high, four rooms on each floor, neatly finiſhed, with ſundry out-houſes, ſheds, &c. an excellent garden and orchard; the whole in good order; late the property of John Levins; ſeized and taken in execution, by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the Coffee-Houſe in this City, on the Twenty-third day of this inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

A PIECE of Ground, partly Meadow and partly Upland, ſituate on Kendall's Lane, about a mile and a half from this city, containing 8 acres and 90¾ perches, bounded by lands of Jacob Bankſon, Reynold Keen and others. An indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars, apply to *Jonathan Shoemaker*, in Second-ſtreet, *Job Bacon*, or *John Lownes*, in Third-ſtreet, which laſt will ſhew the premiſes to any perſon deſirous to view them. ¶ *April* 9, 1783.

LOFTY.

THAT beautiful horſe, bred by George Milligan, Eſq; of Cæcil county, Maryland, remarkably active, which, added to his elegant form is admired by all that ſee him, and points him out to be the fineſt horſe on the continent of America.

He will cover mares at the ſubſcriber's, in Kent county, and ſtate aforeſaid, at his plantation, within ſeven miles of Cheſter-Town and eight of Rock-Hall, at his old price of Five Pounds the ſeaſon, and One Dollar ſpecie for the groom. Good paſture at Two Shillings and Six-pence per week, and excellent lots of graſs for fine mares (that may come a diſtance) to foal in, and there continue at reaſonable rates according to their real value, or not exceeding Five Shillings per week, and great care taken of them. The money to be paid for the ſeaſon next fall, and for paſture and groom at the time when the mares are done with the horſe and taken away. The firſt of Auguſt is the end of the ſeaſon, and it is expected that all mares that are paſtured will be taken away at that time, if not before.

Lofty ſtood at the ſame place laſt ſeaſon and covered ſo ſure, that not more than ſeven out of the ſeventy-five which he was advertiſed to cover, miſſed being with foal, from the beſt accounts that have come to hand, and they not one of thoſe that were paſtured at the ſubſcriber's for the ſeaſon. The ſame number he is allowed to cover this ſeaſon, and in his uſual way, not to exceed three leaps in one day.

This famous horſe is of ſo high character that fine mares were brought to him from five of the counties in the ſtate of Maryland laſt year to cover. We offer him to the public of as fine running ſtock, and of the moſt beautiful figure of any horſe in America, and his appearance to excellent judges teſtify the ſame. Therefore to prevent puffing, which has been always needleſs, for Lofty has every ſeaſon the offer of more mares than his owner adverti ſes him to cover, we will refer to his pedigree, which we declare to be juſt and true, from the accounts of gentlemen of undoubted character, and alſo to his great number of foals which are to be ſeen in many of the counties of the ſtate of Maryland, and would be glad that gentlemen of judgement would come and view Lofty, by which we may at another ſeaſon, as well as this, adverti ſe him the nonſuch.

Lofty is a black, riſing eight years old, fifteen and an half hands high; he was got by Old Lofty, which was imported by John Allen, Eſq; of Philadelphia, in the ſummer 1773, and advertiſed to cover in December following for the next ſeaſon; he was near ſixteen hands high, and ſuperior in ſtrength and figure to any full bred horſe in America. He won, when in the poſſeſſion of the Duke of Roxborough, his Majeſty's plate of One Hundred Guineas, at Leith, was lamed in running at Durham, and never ſtarted afterwards. Old Lofty covered in Pennſylvania two ye rs, and in the Jerſies three years, and was then ſold into Virginia, as I am informed, for Nine Hundred Pounds ſpecie. Old Lofty was got by Young Partner, out of Mr. Hutton's celebrated mare Diana, who won the purſes at Hambledon, Doncaſter and York; his grand-dam by Blaze, and his great grand-dam by Childers. Lofty's dam was the Maid of the Mill, bred by Governor Sharpe; ſhe was got by Othello, who was got by Crab, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian; her dam was got by Juniper, imported by Colonel Sims, and ſold for One Thouſand Pounds, who covered at Ten Guineas the ſeaſon, out of a mare got by Molton's Old Traveller, and out of Colonel Taſker's running mare Selima, who, beſides beating all the beſt horſes in Virginia, was the dam of Selim, Ariel, Partner, Ebony, Stella, &c. March 10, 1783. SIMON WICKES, jun.

GENTEEL LODGINGS

To be had, in a very pleaſant Part of the CITY. Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

To be SOLD,

THREE valuable tracts of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Kingſeſſing, in the county of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. Contains 77 acres, and is ſituated only ſix miles from the city of Philadelphia, two acres of which are good marſh meadow, about 18 acres of woodland, and the remaining 57 acres is upland, of an extraordinary good quality; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe and a good bearing orchard, conſiſting of a variety of fruit, with two never-failing ſprings of excellent water; the land lies high and pleaſant, and is well adapted for a gentleman's country ſeat.

No. 2. Contains fifteen acres of upland, and is only the ſame diſtance from Philadelphia as the former, fronts upon the great road leading to Cheſter; there are on the premiſes a good two ſtory frame houſe, partly new and in good repair, fit either for a ſtore or tavern, the ſituation being very ſuitable, with a barn about 35 by 18 feet, and other out-buildings, a good paled garden and a young bearing orchard of excellent fruit, conſiſting of 150 trees, the whole being partly encloſed with a new fence; the land lies high and pleaſant, conſequently healthy, being furniſhed with the beſt of water.

No. 3. Is a lot of marſh meadow of the beſt quality, containing nine acres, ſituated about eight miles from Philadelphia, and three from the former lots.

The whole will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, and the terms of payment made eaſy. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

April 4, 1783. ¶ ROBERT TOWERS.

ALl Gentlemen Retailers and others, who are indebted to the Subſcriber, or to the late Collector of Exciſe (Mr. William Criſpin) for Duties on Spirituous Liquors, are hereby notified to make Payment at my Office, in one Month from the Date hereof, of all Monies aforeſaid by them reſpectively due, as no longer Indulgence may be expected.

ALSO,

All Gentlemen Importers of Wine, Rum, Brandy and other Spirits, agreeable to a Law of this State, paſſed the 19th Day of March laſt, are required to make full and true Entries with the Collector of Exciſe where ſuch Liquors ſhall be imported and unladed, and before the ſame ſhall be ſtored, of all ſuch Liquors, the Caſks, &c. with their true Contents, under the Penalty of a Sum equal to the Exciſe made chargeable on the ſame, &c.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.

Philadelphia, April 8, 1783. ¶

RICHARD FOOTMAN

Has for SALE, at his Store in Second-ſtreet a few doors below Market-ſtreet, a new aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, viz.

BEST ſuper fine Broadcloths, the moſt faſhionable colours,
White and Spotted Swanſkins,
Striped Cottons,
Cotton Checks,
Thread and Cotton Hoſe,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Silk Mitts,
New faſhion Cotton Shapes,
Moreen and Cotton Gown patterns,
Paris work Printed Handkerchiefs,
Jaconet & Gauze bordered ditto,
Scots Thread, Bobins & Tapes,
Pins and Needles,
Childrens Morocco Shoes and Pumps,
Womens Callimanco Shoes,
White and brown Ruſſia Sheeting,
Ruſſia Duck,
Britannias,
Laval Linens,
Bed Ticking,
6-4 Book Muſlins and Humhums,
Fine Spring Muſlins,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Light and Dark ground Callicoes and Chintzes,
India Chints,
Cyprus, Trimming and Nett Gauſes,
An elegant aſſortment of Silks,
Clouded Mantuas, Luteſtrings,
Bruſſels laced Luteſtrings,
India Sattins
Black green and cloth coloured Ell-wide Perſians,
Black Modes, Sattins, Mantuas, &c. &c.

Alſo beſt HYSON TEA.

N. B. Goods received on Commiſſion as uſual. ¶ 6 w.

PATENTED LANDS,

Moſtly of the beſt quality,

TO BE SOLD,

On reaſonable terms, and on eaſy payments to thoſe who may require time. The ſituation and quality of ſaid lands are briefly deſcribed, as follows:

1262 ACRES, on the waters of the Frankſtown Branch of Juniata, and near that town, the upland is of an excellent quality, accommodated with a conſiderable proportion of good bottom for meadow; there is a griſt-mill and a number of ſettlements near and adjoining.

3608 acres, in Morriſon's Cove, being from 15 to 20 miles from the county town of Bedford, the upland is in general very good, with much valuable meadow ground; the whole lying on waters leading into the river Juniata.

487¾ acres, on Shover's run, about 6 or 8 miles from the town of Bedford, and includes a large quantity of good meadow ground.

176½ acres, within one mile and a half of Bedford, well timbered.

1004 acres, on and near the Rayſtown Branch of Juniata, about 25 miles below the town of Bedford; the land is in general good, and has a large proportion of valuable meadow.

728 acres rich limeſtone land, in Kiſhaquillis Valley; many ſettlements near it.

609½ acres, near the river Juniata, and from 20 to 25 miles weſt of the Suſquehanna; a fine ſtream called Licking creek runs through it, on each ſide of which there is much good meadow ground.

856 acres on Cockelamus creek, 6 or 8 miles from the main branch of Juniata, and about 20 miles from the Suſquehannah, generally ſettled round it, and adjoins the plantations of John Boyd and William Boyd, having a large proportion of good meadow ground.

885 acres on Penn's creek, navigable into the Suſquehannah, being about 8 miles therefrom, is very good wheat-land, with much choice bottom for meadow.

6931 acres, at and near Tuſſey's mountain, on the eaſt branch of Little Juniata: This is a body of excellent limeſtone land, well watered, with a good proportion of meadow ground; a number of ſettlements and improvements are near it.

1516 acres on Mohantango creek, 7 or 8 miles from the river Suſquehannah, there are ſettlements adjoining and around this land, wich is well accommodated with meadow. For terms of ſale and further particulars, enquire of PETER MILLER, Scrivener, in Third-ſtreet, a few doors from Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia. t. b. c. 3 m. ¶

ON the 25th of March laſt was dropped out of a pocket, ſomewhere in this city, a POCKET BOOK, containing one dollar and an half in ſilver, one ſoldier's diſcharge from the third Pennſylvania regiment, and one certificate for depreciation of pay, for the ſum of Fifty Nine Pounds Three Shillings and One Penny ſpecie; both diſcharge and certificate are in the name of Robert Wiley, private in the regiment aforeſaid. Any perſon finding ſaid pocket book and papers, and returning them to William Murdoch, at the ſign of the Mermaid, near the New-Market, ſhall be entitled to the hard money, and the thanks of an old ſoldier. The certificate will be of no ſervice to any but the perſon whoſe name is in it, as it never was transferred to any other. ¶

WHEREAS ANDREW BRYAN, of New-Caſtle county, in the Delaware State, has been abſent ſome years, and no account of him; it is requeſted that any perſon knowing of his being dead or living, will give information thereof to GEORGE READ, Eſq; in New-Caſtle, or NATHANIEL BRYAN, in ſaid county; and it is alſo requeſted that the Printers in the different States will inſert this in their News-papers. ¶

TO BE LET,

For the Summer ſeaſon, or one Year, to a genteel Family,

A LARGE and convenient HOUSE, with ſix rooms, kitchen garden, ſtable, chair-houſe, &c. about four miles and a half from town, pleaſantly ſituated in the Northern Liberties, in a lane leading from Nice-town, Germantown road, towards Schuylkill, late in the tenure of Doctor Bond, junior. Enquire of LEWIS TREICHEL, the upper end of Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Barracks. ¶ N. B. To be entered upon at any time.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL. 1783. THE NUMB. 2758.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1783.

As the Subſcriber propoſes leaving this City ſhortly for Europe,

He will expoſe to public SALE,

At his Houſe, in Front-ſtreet, at the Corner of Taylor's Alley, on THURSDAY, the firſt of May next,

A GENERAL and elegant Aſſortment of Gold, Silver and Jewellery, worked in the neweſt and beſt Faſhions, a great Number of Tools belonging to every Branch of his Buſineſs, ſeveral elegant Glaſs-Caſes, together with all his Houſe and Kitchen Furniture. WILLIAM PINCHON.

THE Contributors to the *Pennſylvania* Hoſpital are deſired to meet at ſaid Hoſpital, on *Monday*, the 5th Day of the next Month *(May)* between the Hours of Three and Five in the Afternoon, in order to elect TWELVE MANAGERS AND A TREASURER for the Year thence enſuing, according to Law. *April* 9, 1783.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION

of DIRECTORS and TREASURER, of the Library Company of Philadelphia, for the Year enſuing, will be held at the Library Apartment, in Carpenter's-Hall, on MONDAY, the 5th Day of May next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

The Treaſurer will attend to receive the yearly Payments, and the Shares of thoſe Members in Arrear will certainly be forfeited, agreeable to the Laws of ſaid Company.

By the Board of Directors,

April 9, 1783. JOSEPH FAWCETT, Secretary.

Will be wanted the 1ſt of *May* next,

At CLONMELL,

About Twenty good DITCHERS,

To whom a generous Price will be given by the Day or Rod. Enquire of the Subſcriber, living in Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey. ¶ MARMADUKE COOPER

N. B. Is wanted immediately as an OVERSEER, A MAN that has a Wife; the Man muſt underſtand ditching and improving Meadow, the Wife to underſtand managing a Family in the Country; to whom good Wages will be given. Enquire as above.

Cheſter April 14, 1783.

BY virtue of Writs of Venditioni Exponas, from under the hands and ſeals of the Commiſſioners of the county of Cheſter, and to me directed, will be ſold the third day of May next, at twelve o'clock, on the premiſes, All that MESSUAGE, PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, on which Robert Fenny now lives, containing about 200 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in New-London townſhip; late the property of ſaid Fenny, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

In Purſuance and by Order of the Or-

phans Court of the City and County of Philadelphia, will be expoſed to Sale by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premiſes, in Germantown, on the Ninth Day of May next, at 2 o'Clock,

A LOT, HOUSE and TAN-YARD, ſituate on the North-Eaſterly Side of the Main Street, in Germantown, adjoining land formerly of Benjamin Shoemaker and Thomas Roſe, and near the Market Houſe; the houſe is two ſtories high, four rooms on the lower floor, with a good kitchen, a good garden, a large ſtone bark and mill houſe, a ſtone currying ſhop, fronting the ſtreet, 23 vats, handlers and limes, a pump near the kitchen door, and a ſtream of water running through the yard, that waters a ſmall piece of meadow behind the bark houſe, now in poſſeſſion of------Moor, Eſq; the Lot contains near one acre, ſubject to a ground rent of Nine Pounds and Six-pence per annum, to Samuel Aſhmead, Eſq.

Likewiſe near four acres of good land, on the north-weſt ſide of a lane, leading from the Main Street to Vanderen's Mill, a few poles above the ſchool houſe, there is about 30 apples trees on this lot, it is a high healthy ſpot, ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat. For further information and conditions of ſale, apply to. WILLIAM PUSEY, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1783. ¶

PROCLAMATION.

BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, under the hands and ſeals of the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, for the State of Pennſylvania; the honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; Second Juſtice; the honorable John Evans, Eſq; Third Juſtice, and the honorable George Bryan, Eſq; Fourth Juſtice of the ſame Courts; I hereby give NOTICE, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, will be held at New-Town, for the county of Bucks, on the twenty-eighth day of April inſtant, when and where all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Eſchetators are directed to attend in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions and examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done; and all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the ſaid priſoners, are alſo directed to attend to proſecute againſt the ſaid priſoners, as it ſhall be juſt. Dated at New-Town, the 15th day of April, 1783, and in the ſeventh year of American Independence.

† SAMUEL DEANE, Sheriff of Bucks county.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1783.

BY virtue of Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, at the Coffee Houſe, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, the following FIVE LOTS of GROUND, viz.

No. 1. Situate on the Wiſſahiccon road, bounded by lands of William Standley and others, containing 5 acres, more or leſs.

No. 2, Situate as aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Frederick Tauner and Thomas Renſhaw, containing 7 acres, be the ſame more or leſs.

No. 3. Situate as aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Tench Francis, Francis Harris and others, containing 31 acres and 47 perches.

No. 4. Situate as aforeſaid, bounded by lot No. 3. containing 16 acres and 16 perches.

No. 5. A ſmall HOUSE and Blackſmith's SHOP on the Wiſſahiccon road, with a ſmall HOUSE and FISHERY on the river Schuylkill, bounded by ſaid river and the Wiſſahiccon road aforeſaid, containing 13 acres and 100 perches, more or leſs; late the eſtate of Peter Turner, deceaſed, taken in execution by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

Two Lots of Land, ſituate at the Four Lane Ends, in Middletown Townſhip, Bucks County, viz.

A LOT, of about three acres and a half of land, on the road leading from the Four Lane-Ends to Briſtol, on which is a good ſtone houſe, with two rooms on a floor, cellar under, kitchen adjoining, ſome out-houſes, a good well of water near the door, and about 40 bearing apple-trees of the beſt grafted fruit, alſo cherry-trees, quince-trees, &c. the ſituation is ſuitable for any public buſineſs.

Likewiſe twenty-three acres and a half of land, about 60 roods from the former; one half woodland, the other meadow ground. The whole will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may ſuit the purchaſer. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Falls townſhip, near the Meeting-houſe.

GEORGE MERRICK.

N. B. If the above lots are not diſpoſed of before the 3d of Fifth Month, they will on that day be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes. ¶

To be SOLD at VENDUE,

In the town of Dover, Kent county, on Delaware, the ſecond WEDNESDAY in May next, being the 14th day of the month,

THREE valuable PLANTATIONS, lying 17 miles below Dover, in Miſpillion hundred; one of the places has long been known as an excellent ſtand for ſtore or tavern, as nine county roads meet at the dwelling-houſe; they are capable of much improvement, and now rent for 112 l. per annum, and with ſome ſmall improvement more will rent for double that ſum; each of theſe places have good meadow ground; they are good for any kind of grain, with about 400 apple-trees; and are ſituated in a rich and thick inhabited country, two miles from 4 places of worſhip, merchant-mills, and public landings. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale by the ſubſcriber.

¶ ARCHIBALD M'SPARRAN.

Philadelphia, April 12 1783.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM CALVERT, late of Mountholly, deceaſed, by bond, bill or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment, as the money is much wanted; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate (that have not exhibited their accounts) are deſired to ſend them to the ſubſcribers, that they may be enabled to give ſatisfaction in the moſt ſpeedy and equitable manner.

The Executors have agreed to attend at the late dwelling-houſe of the deceaſed on the 8th of May next, to meet the creditors.

¶ MARTHA CALVERT, Executrix,

April 8, 1783. URIAH WOOLMAN, Executor.

THE Truſtees of the public Grammar School, in the borough of Wilmington, are earneſtly requeſted to attend their half yearly meeting, in the ſaid borough, on Tueſday, the 6th of May next; when buſineſs of the utmoſt importance to the ſaid inſtitution will come before them.

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſubſcriber, living in Potts-Town, Philadelphia county, are hereby deſired to furniſh their accounts in order for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to him by bond, note, book debt, or otherwiſe, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment, to prevent further trouble.

TO BE SOLD,

The HOUSES and LOTS, with the IMPROVEMENTS, clear of all incumbrance, on which the ſubſcriber now lives, conſiſting of ſeven front Lots on the main ſtreet, and ſeven back Lots adjoining, each lot containing 60 by 300 feet deep, all under good fence: There are erected on the premiſes, a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under, with a log building annexed, 38 by 18 feet, part of which has been occupied for a ſtore near 20 years paſt, and is compleatly finiſhed for that purpoſe, and is an exceeding good ſtand for buſineſs. a pump, with excellent water, at the kitchen door. the houſe newly ſhingled, double barracks with ſtables under them, a good garden fenced in, with a ſmall meadow lot, well manured, adjoining; there are alſo erected on another lot contiguous, a ſtone houſe, 24 by 33 feet, part of which is occupied for a dwelling, the remainder for a ſtore-houſe, with a good frame ſtable, and garden. Immediate poſſeſſion, and an indiſputable title will be given, by ¶ JOHN BEPN.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN about a month ago, a ſilver WATCH, maker's name Richard Ovingham, London, No. 16202. Any perſon to whom it may be offered for ſale is requeſted to ſtop it, and they ſhall be entitled to a reward of SIX DOLLARS for the Watch, and if the thief is ſecured, TWO DOLLARS more, by applying to the Printers. Philad. April 8 1783.

York county, April 2, 1783.

By Virtue of ſundry Writs to me directed, will be SOLD at public Vendue, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of this inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-Houſe, in York-Town,

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS and TRACTS of LAND, adjoining each other, ſituate on Codorus creek, in Codorus and Manheim townſhips, in the county aforeſaid, about 15 miles from York-Town and 5 miles from M'Calliſter's-Town, adjoining lands of Henry Danner, George Miller, Andrew Miller, Daniel Hamon, Chriſtopher Snyder and Jacob Everſoll, containing together about 400 acres, whereon are erected a ſaw-mill and other good improvements, about 30 acres of excellent meadow are ready made, and a much greater quantity may be made; the premiſes are well ſuited for a ſtock farm; Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds muſt be paid in Hand, and the reſidue at the rate of One Hundred Pounds per annum, for which good ſecurity muſt be given; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Meyer, and to be ſold by

¶ HENRY MILLER, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the Coffee-Houſe in this City, on the Twenty-third day of this inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

A PIECE of Ground, partly Meadow and partly Upland, ſituate on Kendall's Lane, about a mile and a half from this city, containing 8 acres and 90½ perches, bounded by lands of Jacob Bankſon, Reynold Keen and others. An indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars, apply to *Jonathan Shoemaker*, in Second-ſtreet, *Job Bacon*, or *John Lownes*, in Third-ſtreet, which laſt will ſhew the premiſes to any perſon deſirous to view them. ¶ *April* 9, 1783.

THE LAST CRISIS. No. XIII.

"THE times that tried men's ſouls" * are over,---and the greateſt and compleateſt revolution the world ever knew, is gloriouſly and happily accompliſhed.

But to paſs from the extremes of danger to ſafety----from the tumult of war to the tranquility of peace, though ſweet in contemplation, requires a gradual compoſure of the ſenſes to receive it. Even calmneſs has the power of ſtunning when it opens too inſtantly upon us. The long and raging hurricane that ſhould ceaſe in a moment, would leave us in a ſtate rather of wonder than enjoyment; and ſome moments of recollection muſt paſs, before we could be capable of taſting the full felicity of repoſe. There are but few inſtances in which the mind is fitted for ſudden tranſitions: It takes in its pleaſures by reflection and compariſon, and thoſe muſt have time to act, before the reliſh for new ſcenes is compleat.

In the preſent caſe,----the mighty magnitude of the object---the various uncertainties of fate it has undergone, the numerous and complicated dangers we have ſuffered or eſcaped, the eminence we now ſtand on, and the vaſt proſpect before us, muſt all conſpire to impreſs us with contemplation.

To ſee it in our power to make a world happy----To teach mankind the art of being ſo----To exhibit on the theatre of the univerſe a character hitherto unknown, and to have, as it were, a new creation entruſted to our hands, are honours that command reflection, and can neither be too highly eſtimated, nor too gratefully received.

In this pauſe, then, of recollection, while the ſtorm is ceaſing, and the long agitated mind vibrating to a reſt, let us look back on the ſcenes we have paſſed, and learn from experience what is yet to be done.

Never, I ſay, had a country ſo many openings to happineſs as this. Her ſetting out into life, like the riſing of a fair morning, was unclouded and promiſing. Her cauſe was good. Her principles juſt and liberal. Her manner ſerene and firm. Her conduct regulated by the niceſt ſteps of order, and every thing about her wore the mark of honour.

It is not every country (perhaps there is not another in the world) that can boaſt ſo fair an origin. Even the firſt ſettlement of America correſponds with the character of the revolution. Rome, once the proud miſtreſs of the Univerſe, was originally a band of Ruffians. Plunder and rapine made her rich, and her oppreſſion of millions made her great. But America needs never be aſhamed to tell her birth, nor relate the ſtages by which ſhe roſe to empire.

The remembrance, then, of what is paſt, if it operates rightly, muſt inſpire her with the moſt laudable of all ambition, that of adding to the fair fame ſhe began with. The world has ſeen her great in adverſity. Struggling, without a thought of yielding, beneath accumulated difficulties. Bravely, nay proudly encountering diſtreſs, and riſing in reſolution as the ſtorm increaſed. All this is juſtly due to her, for her fortitude has merited the character.---Let, then, the world ſee that ſhe can bear proſperity; and that her honeſt virtue in time of peace, is equal to the braveſt virtue in time of war.

She is now deſcending to the ſcenes of quiet and domeſtic life. Not beneath the cypreſs ſhade of diſappointment, but to enjoy in her own land, and under her own vine, the ſweets of her labours and the reward of her toils.----In this ſituaton, may ſhe never forget, that a fair national reputation is of as much importance as independence. That it poſſeſſes a charm which wins upon the world and makes even enemies civil. That it gives a dignity which is often ſuperior to power, and commands a reverence where pomp and ſplendor fail.

It would be a circumſtance ever to be lamented and never to be forgotten, were a ſingle blot, from any cauſe whatever, ſuffered to fall on a revolution, which to the end of time muſt be an honor to the age that accompliſhed it; and which has contributed more to enlighten the world, and diffuſe a ſpirit of freedom and liberality among mankind, than any human event (if this may be called one) that ever preceded it.

It is not among the leaſt of the calamities of a long continued war, that it unhinges the mind from thoſe nice ſenſations which at other times appear ſo amiable. The continual ſpectacle of woe blunts the finer feelings, and the neceſſity of bearing with the ſight renders it familiar. In like manner, are many of the moral obligations of ſociety weakened, till the cuſtom of acting by neceſſity, becomes an apology, where it is truly a crime.---Yet let but a nation conceive rightly of its character, and it will be chaſtely juſt in protecting it. None ever began with a fairer than America, and none can be under a greater obligation to preſerve it.

The debt which America has contracted, compared with the cauſe ſhe has gained, and the advantages to flow from it, ought ſcarcely to be mentioned. She has it in her choice to do, and to live as happily as ſhe pleaſes. The world is in her hands. She has now no foreign power to monopolize her commerce, perplex her legiſlation, or controul her proſperity. The ſtruggle is over, which muſt one day have happened, and, perhaps, never could have happened at a better time. † And inſtead of a domineering

* "*Theſe are the times that try men's ſouls.*" Criſis, No. 1. publiſhed December 19th, 1776.

† *That the Revolution began at the exact period of time beſt fitted to the purpoſe, is ſufficiently proved by the event.---But the great hinge on which the whole machine turned is the* Union of the States; *and this union was naturally produced by the inability of any one State to ſupport itſelf againſt a foreign enemy without the aſſiſtance of the reſt.*

Had the States ſeverally been leſs able than they were when the war began, their united ſtrength would not have been equal to the undertaking, and they muſt, in all human probability, have failed---and on the other hand, had they ſeverally been more able, they might not have ſeen, or, what is more, might not have felt, the neceſſity of uniting; and either by attempting to ſtand alone, or in ſmall confederacies, would have been ſeparately conquered.

Now as we cannot ſee a time (and many years muſt paſs away before it can arrive) when the ſtrength of any one State, or of ſeveral united, can be equal to the whole of the preſent United States, and as we have ſeen the extreme difficulty of collectively proſecuting the war to a ſucceſsful iſſue, and preſerving our national importance in the world, therefore, from the experience we have had, and the knowledge we have gained, we muſt unleſs we make a wiſte of wiſdom be ſtrongly impreſſed with the advantage, as well as the neceſſity, of ſtrengthening that happy union which has been our ſalvation, and without which we ſhould have been a ruined people.

While I was writing this note, I caſt my eye on the pamphlet Common Senſe, *from which I ſhall make an extract, as it applies exactly to the caſe. It is as follows---*

"*I have never met with a man, either in England or America,*

master, she has gained an ally, whose exemplary greatness, and and universal liberality, have extorted a confession even from her enemies.

With the blessings of peace, independence, and an universal commerce, the States, individually and collectively, will have leisure and opportunity to regulate and establish their domestic concerns, and to put it beyond the power of calumny to throw the least reflection on their honor. Character is much easier kept than recovered, and that man, if any such there be, who, from any sinister views, or littleness of soul, lends unseen his hand to injure it, contrives a wound it will never be in his power to heal.

As we have established an inheritance for posterity, let that inheritance descend with every mark of an honorable conveyance. The little it will cost, compared with the worth of the States, the greatness of the object, and the value of national character, will be a profitable exchange.

But that which must more forcibly strike a thoughtful, penetrating mind, and which includes and renders easy all inferior concerns, is the *Union of the States*. On this our great national character depends. It is this which must give us importance abroad and security at home. It is through this only that we are, or can be nationally known in the world. It is the flag of the *United States* which renders our ships and commerce safe on the seas, or in a foreign port. Our Mediterranean passes must be obtained under the same stile. All our treaties, whether of alliance, peace, or commerce, are formed under the sovereignty of the United States, and Europe knows us by no other name or title.

The division of the empire into States is for our own convenience, but abroad this distinction ceases. The affairs of each State are local. They can go no farther than to itself. And were the whole worth of even the richest of them expended in revenue, it would not be sufficient to support sovereignty against a foreign attack. In short, we have no other national sovereignty than as United States. It would even be fatal for us if we had----too expensive to be maintained, and impossible to be supported. Individuals, or individual States may call themselves what they please; but the world, and especially the world of enemies, is not to be held in awe by the whistling of a name. Sovereignty must have power to protect all the parts that compose and constitute it: And as *United States* we are equal to the importance of the title, but otherwise we are not. Our union, well and wisely regulated and cemented, is the cheapest way of being great, the easiest way of being powerful, and the happiest invention in government which the circumstances of America can admit of. Because it collects from each State that which by being inadequate, can be of no use to it, and forms an aggregate that serves for all.

The States of Holland are an unfortunate instance of the effects of individual sovereignty. Their disjointed condition exposes them to numerous intrigues, losses, calamities, and enemies; and the almost impossibility of bringing their measures to a decision, and that decision into execution, is to them and would be to us a source of endless misfortune.

It is with confederate States as with individuals in society. Something must be yielded up to make the whole secure. In this view of things we gain by what we give, and draw an annual interest greater than the capital. I ever feel myself hurt when I hear the union, that great palladium of our liberty and safety, the least irreverently spoken of. It is the most sacred thing in the constitution of America, and that which every man should be the most proud and tender of. Our citizenship in the United States is our national character. Our citizenship in any particular State is only our local distinction. By the latter we are known at home, by the former to the world. Our great title is, AMERICANS; our inferior one varies with the place.

So far as my endeavours could go, they have all been directed to conciliate the affections, unite the interests, and draw and keep the mind of the country together; and the better to assist in this foundation work of the revolution, I have avoided all places of profit or office, either in the State I live in, or in the United States; kept myself at a distance from all parties and party connections, and even disregarded all private and inferior concerns: and when we take into view the great work we have gone through, and feel, as we ought to feel, the just importance of it, we shall then see, that the little wranglings and indecent contentions of personal party, are as dishonorable to our characters, as they are injurious to our repose.

It was the cause of America that made me an author. The force with which it struck my mind, and the dangerous condition the country appeared to me in, by courting an impossible and unnatural reconciliation with those who were determined to reduce her, instead of striking out into the only line that could cement and save her, A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, made it impossible for me, feeling as I did, to be silent: and if, in the course of more than seven years, I have rendered her any service, I have likewise added something to the reputation of literature, by freely and disinterestedly employing it in the great cause of mankind, and shewing there may be genius without prostitution.

Independence always appeared to me practicable and probable, provided the sentiments of the country could be formed and held to the object. And there is no instance in the world, where a people so extended, and wedded to former habits of thinking, and under such a variety of circumstances, were so instantly and effectually pervaded, by a turn in politics, as in the case of independence, and who supported their opinion, undiminished, thro' such a succession of good and ill fortune, till they crowned it with success.

But as the scenes of war are closed, and every man preparing for home and happier times, I therefore take my leave of the subject. I have most sincerely followed it from beginning to end, and thro' all its turns and windings: And whatever country I may hereafter be in, I shall always feel an honest pride at the part I have taken and acted, and a gratitude to Nature and Providence for puting it in my power to be of some use to mankind.

Philad. April 19, 1783. COMMON SENSE.

who hath not confessed his opinion that a separation between the two countries would take place one time or other: And there is no instance in which we have shewn less judgment, than in endeavouring to describe, what we call, the ripeness or fitness of the Continent for independence.

"*As all men allow the measure, and differ only in their opinion of the time, let us, in order to remove mistakes, take a general survey of things, and endeavour, if possible, to find out the* very time.----*But we need not go far, the enquiry ceases at once, for* the time hath found us. *The general concurrence, the glorious union, of all things prove the fact.*

"*It is not in numbers, but in a union, that our great strength lies. The Continent is just arrived at that pitch of strength, in which no single colony is able to support itself, and the whole, when united, can accomplish the matter; and either more or less than this, might be fatal in its effects.*" Pamphlet Common Sense.

B O S T O N, *April* 10.

Ordinance of the King's Council of State, which fixes the time of payment of bills of exchange from the Indies and America, which have not yet been registered, relative to the expence of the marine during the war, the 23d of February, 1783.

Extract of the registers of the Council of State.

THE King, willing to take all certain measures for the payment of the marine debts occasioned by the war. It has been represented to him that the happy event of peace, in re-establishing the liberties of the seas, will necessarily give place in a very short time to a more considerable burthen for the payment of bills of exchange from the Indies and America, than has been even in the course of the war. That, independent of this first consideration, there must be extraordinary provision for the expences of disarming the fleets immediately on their arrival in the ports of France, and discharging the seamen; also the payment of bills of exchange from the Indies and the Colonies, which have already been in register, and infinity of other expences and engagements concerning the same marine service, which must be acquitted before the end of the present year. That in this position it was indispensible to take such arrangements in regard to the bills of exchange from the Indies and America, not inregestered, and of those which shall in future be drawn from those countries, on account of the services of the years of the war, which in assuring the lot of those who are the proprietors or bearers, as may insure in the time of peace the payment of the other expences of State already incurred, with the same punctuality which has been observed during the whole of the war; to accomplish which, having heard the report of the Sieur Jolly de Fleury, Counsellor of State in Ordinary, and of the Royal Council of Finances, his Majesty being in his Council, has ordered, and orders as follows:

Art. 1. All the bills of exchange from the Indies and America, concerning the service of the marine and the colonies, not already inregistered, of those which shall in future be drawn from those countries for the payment of the expences of the war, as well those which shall be upon the Treasurer-General, as upon the Commissary for provisions of the navy, shall be presented to the Treasurer-General, to be by him registered, payable at the term of one year longer than is expressed in the said bills, and this to be counted to the day of presenting.

Art. 2. As it is not the intention of his Majesty, that this year's delay shall prejudice the proprietors, or bearers of the said bills of exchange, accounts shall be kept of one year's interest at five per cent. and the Treasurer-General will make mention to this effect in the inregistering, which shall determine the term fixed for payment of the capital.

Art. 3. The Treasurer-General will give into the Minister of Finances, the last day of every week, a particular detail, and by him certified, of the Bills of Exchange which shall have been presented to him.

Done in the King's Council of State, his Majesty being present, held at Versailles the 23d day of February, 1783.

(Signed) L'CROIX CASTRIES.

S A L E M, *April* 3.

A prize ship, which arrived here on Tuesday last, sailed from England about the 11th of February, and was captured in the West-Indies, on the 12th ult. by the privateer ship Grand Turk, Capt. Joseph Pratt, of this port. The prize is loaded with provisions, is near 400 tons burthen, and though, when taken, she mounted 22 nine pounders, and carried 70 men, she struck without firing a gun.

F I S H - K I L L, *April* 27.

By a gentleman who was present when the declaration of peace was read in New-York, we are informed, that the vile miscreants of TORIES were so exasperated that they trampled *their most gracious* King's Proclamation under their feet, with the utmost scorn and contempt;---and, they handled those who attempted to *buzza* upon the occasion with great roughness. Finding themselves thus duped by a government on whom they reposed the highest confidence, they are become desperate even to madness---The just reward of their demerits!----

N E W - Y O R K, *April* 16.

At a meeting of a number of the most respectable inhabitants of New-Haven, it was unanimously agreed upon to send instructions to their Representatives in General Assembly, to promote the bringing in a bill to prevent the return of any inhabitant belonging to that State, who had left it and joined the enemy.

Yesterday the successful privateer Fair American returned to the Hook, and brought with her the brig Rose, James Chambers, master, from Nantz, with a cargoe of dry goods, for Baltimore; also a sloop with rum, from Rhode-Island, bound to the Chesapeake; but, cui bono? the fair dame's objects. Master Chambers and Co. were taken subsequent to the operation of the provisional article; ergal? they must be rendered.

Last Monday evening arrived his Majesty's ship Santa Margaretta, Captain Salter, from the West-Indies, by whom we have the following particulars.

K I N G S T O N *(Jamaica) March* 1.

Captain Service informs, that about 15 days ago, a French 64 gun ship and a frigate, fell in with three English 74 gun ships that were cruizing to windward, by which the latter, named the Iphigene, was taken, but the former escaped and got into St. Eustatius.

March 5. The ship Holderness, entirely loaded with masts, bowsprits, oak planks and timber, for the Marquis de Vaudreuil's squadron, was taken by his Majesty's ship Jupiter, Captain Paisley, and conducted safe into Antigua; this most valuable prize is estimated at no less a sum than 50,000l. sterling, and is now unloading at English Harbour.

S A V A N N A H *(Georgia) March* 6.

Yesterday the Governor was pleased to suspend the Chief Justice, upon the application of the Grand Jury, for refusing to receive the presentments prepared by that body, and offered to the Court by their foreman.

CHARLESTOWN *(South-Carolina) March* 25.

Saturday evening as Colonel Stuart, of the Maryland line, was on his way to Colonel Washington's, who had that evening given an entertainment to the officers of the army, near Sandyhill, his horse fell, and the Colonel pitching on his head in a ditch, dislocated his neck. He lived till Sunday morning about 7 o'clock, and then died. His remains were yesterday interred with every military honor, in the burial ground of the old Church. This gentleman, whose untimely death is much to be lamented, had served with great reputation during the war, and was much beloved by the army.

March 29. It is with great concern the printer informs the public of the melancholy circumstance respecting the death of Simon Berwick, Esq; a member of the Senate. On his way home on Wednesday last, from his attendance on public business, he was stopped by two ruffians at the cross roads at the Cyprus, about 36 miles from town. They demanded his purse, and he making a shew of resistance, by attempting to draw a pistol, they instantly shot him dead. His servant escaped back to town.

Monday morning died John Ward, Esq; formerly a merchant of unblemished character in this town.

March 31. This morning arrived in town Captain Brice, of the schooner Eliza, from the Havannah, which place she left the 19th of March. His vessel was chased on shore off Bull's island by a privateer, and set on fire. Her cargoe consisted of 200 boxes of sugar, and some rum. A few days before this vessel sailed, the Governor of Cuba had embarked from the Havannah, to take the command of the Spanish army at Cape Francois, supposed to be destined for Jamaica.

R I C H M O N D, (Virginia) April 12.

By an express arrived in this city from Kentucky, which he left the 20th ult. we have accounts, that 3 potent nations of Indians, on the Warbach river, had commenced hostilities against that country, and have done considerable mischief since Christmas: but it is hoped the news of peace will occasion an entire reconciliation.

The express also informs that a party of Indians, supposed to be Shawanese, surprised Hamblin's fort, on Clinch, a few days ago. The men were from home, and before they could arrive, the unfortunate women and children were made prisoners, and carried off.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *April* 23.

Last Wednesday the Sheriff, accompanied by the Magistrates of this City, made Proclamation, at the Court-house, of the Cessation of Hostilities, amidst a vast concourse of People, who expressed their Satisfaction on the happy Occasion by repeated Shouts. At the same Time the State Flag was hoisted on Market-street Wharff, the Bells were rang, and a general Joy diffused itself throughout the City.

Accounts from New-York mention, that the last embarkation of refugees, consisting of near 5000 souls, sailed from thence on Thursday last for Nova-Scotia. That orders had been issued for reinstating those virtuous citizens who had left their property on the invasion of the British forces in 1776; and they were accordingly admitted into the British lines, for the purpose of settling their affairs with those persons who have held their estates in the course of the war.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated February 11.

"We most cordially congratulate you on the peace, and presume, that a considerable intercourse will now take place between America and Portugal, trade being happily freed from the arbitrary restrictions of England. We imagine that Congress will judge it expedient to form a commercial treaty with Portugal; in which case it is probable the negociators will have orders to insist that the sales of wheat, brought from America, should be free and open as formerly;---at present it is subject to a heavy duty, and can be sold no where but in the corn market, in which the sale is taken out of the proprietors hands; this duty was imposed in consequence of the war with America."

By letters from London, of the beginning of February, we learn, that it was reported that Lord Surrey was appointed out as Ambassador from that Court to the United States, and that his Lordship would shortly embark for this city.

IN CONGRESS, *June* 14, 1777.

Resolved, That the Flag of the Thirteen United States, be Thirteen Stripes, alternate Red and White: That the Union be Thirteen Stars, White in a Blue Field, representing a new Constellation. CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*.

The Printers in the several States are requested to insert the above Resolution in their respective News papers, in order that the same may be generally known.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS.

Your inserting the following in your paper will much oblige your obedient servant, I. H.

Carlisle, April 5, 1783.

ON Thursday, the 27th ult. the news of peace reached this place, and on Monday, the 31st, the ladies and gentlemen of Carlisle and its vicinity assembled upon the green in the commons, where an entertainment was prepared in the barbacue stile.

The hand bill, containing the news of a glorious revolution, an acquisition of territory and an honorable peace to America, together with the out-lines of the general peace, was read to a great number of the citizens, whose curiosity had led them thither---the demonstrations of joy were visible upon every countenance---their acclamations were echoed by the discharge of 13 cannon.

After the repast, the following toasts were given, accompanied with cannon in like manner.

1. The glorious revolution of America, and the sovereignty of her United States.

2. May the blessings of peace (the reward of our struggles) be extended to every citizen of America.

3. General Washington and the American army; may their virtue and perseverance be ever held in grateful remembrance by the freemen of America.

4. The memory of General Warren, and those heroes who have gloriously fallen in fighting the battles of their country.

5. May our soldiers again become citizens, and our citizens all be soldiers.

6. May the swords of America find a sacred reposite, and never be used again, but in the defence of the rights of an injured people.

7. The Congress; may wisdom distinguish their councils and energy their executions; and may the rights of the people be guardianed by wholesome laws and an equal justice.

8. Louis the sixteenth, with the navy and armies of France, and all our faithful allies.

9. Doctor Franklin, and our Ministers Plenipotentiary at the Courts of Europe.

10. The lovely fair ones of America; may the *graces* ever be their attendants and dispose them to give their hearts and their hands only to the friends of their country.

11. Governor Dickinson, and the State of Pennsylvania.

12. May the blessings of commerce smile upon America, and may a rapid population and a happy government soon give us a balance upon the scale of the most powerful European nations.

13. May learning, industry and an elegance of manners, give us a distinguished character as a nation; and may virtue and temperance accompany us through a long, useful and happy life.

The entertainment was conducted with regularity and good order, and concluded in the evening by an illumination of the town, and an elegant display of fireworks.

On Friday the 4th inst. an excellent discourse suitable to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. William Linn, from Psalm 98: v. 1. O sing unto the Lord a new Song, for he hath done marvellous things; his right hand and his holy arm hath gotten him the victory.

Pittsgrove, April 18, 1783.

At a meeting of a great number of the respectable inhabitants of Pittsgrove and towns adjacent, in Salem county, State of New-Jersey, for the celebration of Peace, the day was introduced with raising a monument of great height, on which was displayed the ensign of peace, with the thirteen stripes; after which the militia were drawn up, and discharged a feu de joy of thirteen rounds, when the company partook of a chearful collation, and after agreeing that none should compel, the following toasts were drank:

1. The United States of America; may they be blessed with peace and plenty, virtue and unanimity, to the latest posterity.

2. The Congress; may wisdom and justice guide all their counsels.

3. General Washington, and the American Army; may they live to enjoy the blessings of peace, and their services meet a just reward from a grateful country.

4. The King of France, our good ally, with his fleets, armies and subjects; may they enjoy a just portion of that liberty and commerce they have helped us to defend.

5. The virtuous Militia of the United States; may they greatly enjoy that liberty they have supported with their swords and purses.

6. The United States of the Netherlands, our commercial friends and allies.

7. The King of Spain and his subjects, with all the friendly powers of Europe; may they more and more befriend the cause of liberty.

8. Our Ambassadors in Europe, with the duputies who met in Congress to settle the preliminaries of peace.

9. The King of Britain and his subjects; may they be prosperous in their return to justice.

10. The Count De Luzerne, Ambassador of France.

11. May husbandry and commerce flourish.

12. The Governor, Council, and Assembly of this State.

13. Peace with and to all the world, with a spirit of universal benevolence.

Between each toast the Militia gave a salute. After which there was an illumination and burning pile kindled up: and at 9 o'clock the company returned to their homes in an orderly manner.

AN ACT *for extending the provision made in the seventh section of the act, entituled* "An Act for the repeal of "so much of the laws of this Commonwealth as "make the Continental bills of credit, and the bills "emitted by the resolves or acts of Assemblies of the "said Commonwealth a legal tender, and for other "purposes therein mentioned."

WHEREAS the provision made by the act, entituled "*An Act for the repeal of so much of the laws of "this Commonwealth as make the Continental bills of cre-"dit, and the bills emitted by the resolves or acts of Assem-"blies of the said Commonwealth a legal tender,*" in behalf of those persons, who, from principles of honor and honesty, declined paying their debts with a depreciated paper currency, when they had it in their power by law so to have done, will cease on the twenty-first day of *June* next:

AND WHEREAS it was deemed reasonable, at the time of passing the aforesaid act, that such honest debtors should not be compelled to pay their old debts, till Gold and Silver money should become more plenty and easier to be procured: AND WHEREAS, from divers causes, it hath actually become more scarce and difficult to be procured than at the time of passing the aforesaid act, and in consequence thereof great numbers of honest debtors as aforesaid will be ruined, unless some further relief be provided for them:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same*, That no execution shall issue for the principal sum due by any contract, or species of contract whatever, entered into before the first day of *January*, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, debts due to the State only excepted, until one year from and after the twenty-first day of *June* next ensuing, and from thence until the end of the next sitting of Assembly, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding

AND WHEREAS divers debtors, who had contracted debts, which by reason of losses and misfortunes in trade they were unable at the time to pay, have, before the said first day of *January*, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, assigned and made over their real estates, or such parts thereof as their creditors were willing to accept, to trustees, in trust that the same should be sold within a reasonable time, to pay and satisfy such debts, which said trusts have not been executed: And whereas the scarcity of gold and silver hath caused the value of lands and tenements, in most parts of this State, to fall vastly below the real value of the same, and if compulsory sales were to be made of such lands and tenements, it is probable they would fall short of paying the debts which they were at first supposed a sufficient security for, to the injury and oppression of both creditor and debtor:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no sales shall be made by any such trustees of any lands or tenements, which were so as aforesaid assigned and made over to them, before the said twenty-first day of *June*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and from thence until the end of the next sitting of Assembly, without the consent in writing of the debtor or assignor, or his legal representatives, first had and obtained.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no act, or statute of limitation of actions, shall run, or be deemed or taken to have run, at any time between the first day of *January*, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and the end of one year from and after the twenty-first day of *June* next, upon all debts and contracts made or entered into before the first day of *January*, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever it shall appear that any debt or duty was contracted or incurred on or before the first day of *January*, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and any bond, obligation, or other Security hath been entered into for the payment thereof since the said first day of *January*, the plaintiff who hath brought or shall bring any suit or suits on any such bond or obligation, executed in the manner aforesaid, may proceed to Judgment in such action, and may issue his execution for the interest, damages and costs, as aforesaid; but no execution shall issue for the principal debt or sum, until one year from and after the twenty-first day of *June* next, as aforesaid.

And be it also further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the aforesaid act, as is contrary to this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed and made void.

Signed, by Order of the House,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker*.

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, *on* Wednesday, *the twelfth day of* March, *in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred eighty and three.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 22, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, That such Prisoners of War as have been liberated and permitted to work with the Inhabitants of the United States, are immediately to join their respective Corps, conformably to the Stipulations entered into when they were enlarged.

B. LINCOLN.

[*The Printers in the several States are requested to insert this Notification in their Papers.*]

WANTED

To PURCHASE or HIRE in a small Family,

AN active white or black GIRL, about the Age of ten or twelve Years. Enquire of the Printers hereof. ‡

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN,

would be glad of a lower FRONT ROOM and LODGING for himself and a servant, somewhere between Arch and Walnut-streets. If they could board in the house, it would be most agreeable. A private family would be preferred to a professed lodging-house. The Author of this advertisement being born and well known in this City might perhaps be accommodated by families that would not admit a stranger. Could he find a situation every way agreeable, he would not dispute about terms. Enquire of the Printer. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

April 22, 1783.

LOST, last evening, about seven o'clock, on the Bristol road, between Major Holmes's tavern and Philadelphia, A SUM of MONEY, in DOLLARS, CROWNS, and small CHANGE, to the Amount of about NINETY POUNDS. It was tied up in a small CANVAS BAG, which was also enclosed in another BAG.

Whoever has found the same and will return it to Major Holmes, three miles above Frankfort; to the Widow Riffets's Tavern, the upper end of Second-street, or to David C. Claypoole, Printer, in Market-street, shall have the above reward. ¶

Just PUPLISHED, *and now* SELLING

AT BELL's BOOK-STORE,

In Third-street---For the Investigation of all FREEMEN.

[PRICE ONE THIRD OF A DOLLAR.]

AN ADDRESS TO THE FREEMEN OF THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Containing Political Observations on the following Subjects, viz.

I. On the Citizens making a temporary Submission to the British Arms, after the Reduction of Charlestown in 1780.
II. On Governor Rutledge's Proclamation of the 27th of September, 1781.
III. On the Mode of conducting the Election for the Assembly at Jacksonborough.
IV. On the EXCLUSION ACT, which cuts off the Citizens from the Rights of Election.
V. On the Confiscation Act.
VI. On the Amercement Act.
VII. The Conclusion, with Remarks to prove the Necessity of an Amnesty, or Act of Oblivion.

BY CASSIUS.

Supposed to be written by ÆDANUS BURKE, Esquire, one of the Chief Justices of the State of South-Carolina.

Who with the gen'rous Rustics Sate,
On Uri's Rocks, in close Divan,
And wing'd that Arrow sure as Fate,
Which ascertain'd THE SACRED RIGHTS OF MAN.

N. B. At said BELL's Book-store may also be had.---*(Price One Dollar)* Number Fourth of Moore's Elegant Travels, containing a View of Society and Manners in Italy; with Anecdotes relating to some eminent Characters. Number Fifth of said New Work, will be ready about 14 Days from this Date.

April 20th, 1783. ¶

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Chief Justice, the Hon. William Augustus Atlee, Esq; second Justice, the Hon. John Evans, Esq; third Justice, and the Hon. George Bryan, Esq; fourth Justice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have issued their Precept, bearing date the eleventh day of April instant, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the Court-house, in the borough of Chester, for the county of Chester, on the fifth day of May next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, Escheators and Constables within the said county, that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their officers in that behalf appertain to be done; also all those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the goal of said county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Chester, the 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and in the seventh year of American Independence.

¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

FOR SALE,

THE PLANTATION where the subscriber lately dwelt, situate on both sides of the river Schuylkill, 13 miles from this city, containing 205 acres, about 120 of which is woodland, well timbered; there are two good orchards, and a sufficient quantity of the best watered meadow, with an inexhaustible quarry of lime-stone, which, so long ago as the year 1773, lett, with the use of three kilns, for £90. per annum; also a valuable shad fishery: The dwelling-house is one of the largest and most commodious in the State, and the situation elegant, commanding a view of the river for near four miles, as well as a pleasing variety in the adjacent country: There are likewise on the premises a small delling-house, two spring-houses, barn, stables, coach-house, &c.

The farm, exclusive of the lime quarry, is now lett for £125 per annum; wood delivered at the lime kilns on this place is worth Twenty Shillings per cord, which renders the timber very valuable.

Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to

SAMUEL MILES.

Dr. HILL's AMERICAN BALSAM,

SOLD in Philadelphia by Mr. William Poyntell, at his store, three doors below Market-street in Second-street, and directly opposite the Friends Meeting-house gate; also by Mr. George Reinhold, at his store, on the south side of Market-street, and next door to the Black-Bear; by Mr. Steiner, at the German Printing-Office, in Race-street; at Germantown, by Mr. Justis Fox, and by the subscriber, at Kingsess, near Gray's Ferry, on Schuylkill, and at present no where else. Price in specie *Seven Shillings and Six-pence* per bottle, and by the dozen, at the rate of *Seven Shillings* a bottle.

It is now many years since this balsam has been well known to be a most effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and asthmas; that it gives great relief in the gravel, rheumatism, consumption, cholic, jaundice and headach; that it is a most excellent cure in the hooping-cough, and in most of the sicknesses of children, and for many other diseases, as may be seen in the printed direction, in English and German, with each bottle; in old diseases, of long standing, it will be necessary to continue the use of this healing balsam, for a reasonable time, by more than one single bottle, and then they may expect relief from this, as thousands of people can testify, who have tried other things without success; but other diseases are often perfectly cured by the use of only one bottle, and often a few doses will perform the cure.

Each bottle is sealed up with the representation of a certain plant, in a heart; and if any balsam under this name should be sold at any other place, not named in my advertisement, the public may be assured it is not Dr. Hill's balsam, but counterfeit, because no other person in America is able to prepare the genuine balsam, for want of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American balsam is composed.

¶ WILLIAM YOUNG, Botanist.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS a certain James M'Donald, born in Ireland, late a soldier under my command, hath by forged orders obtained from Messrs. Jacob and James Foster, merchants of Mountholly, the sum of Six Pounds Ten Shillings, and hath in a fraudulent manner taken up Two Pounds Fifteen Shillings and Eight-pence of John Craig, merchant in Freehold, Monmouth county; likewise hath taken off a gold watch, the property of the subscriber (French make) with a single case, maker's name Lepuare, Paris, on the face, the number not remembered; the said M'Donald is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, well made, about 30 years of age, pitted with the small-pox, speaks much upon the Irish dialect, and dresses decent, but the particular colour of his clothes at present unknown; says he formerly belonged to the British army in Lord Rawdon's corps, has a wife at Freehold, Monmouth county. Whoever takes up and secures the said M'Donald in any goal in this State, so that he be brought to justice, shall have the above reward for man and watch, or FOUR DOLLARS for the watch only, paid by

DAVID ANDERSON, Captain.

By virtue of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public SALE, at the Coffee-House, on SATURDAY the 3d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, the following HOUSES and LOTS, viz.

No. 1. A LOT of GROUND on the east side of Delaware Eighth-street, between Race and Arch-streets, in the city of Philadelpia, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 49 feet and 6 inches, to a 5 foot alley leading into Shriever-street, with the privilege of said alley and street.

No. 2. A new Brick TENEMENT, two stories high, with a KITCHEN and Lot of GROUND, on the north side of said Shriever-street, containining in breadth 16 feet and 6 inches, and in depth 45 feet: This, and No. 1, are both subject to one yearly ground-rent of 2 and 2-9ths Pistoles.

No. 3. Two MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS (one of them a noted tavern, kown by the sign of Bacchus) with the Lot of GROUND thereto belonging, situate in Spring-Garden, in the Northern-Liberties, containing in front, on Garden-street, 36 feet 6 inches, and in depth about 130 feet, bounded by Peg's-run, and land of Thomas Coats and others; subject to a ground-rent of 3l. 15s. per annum.

No. 4. Two contiguous Lots of GROUND, adjoining the above described lot, No. 3, situate on Garden street, aforesaid; one of them containing in breadth 40 feet, and in depth 140 feet; the other containing in breadth 50 feet, and in depth 137 feet.

No. 5. A Lot of GROUND, with a Frame TENEMENT or Dwelling HOUSE thereon, containing in breadth, on Garden-street aforesaid, 80 feet, and in depth 140 feet.

No. 6. A Frame TENEMENT, BAKE-HOUSE, and Lot of GROUND, situate on the south side of Wood-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, in the Northern-Liberties aforesaid, containing in breadth 18 feet, and in depth 46 feet.

No. 7. Two undivided Fifth-parts, of and in three certain Lots of GROUND, situate in Spring-Garden aforesaid; one of them containing in breadth, on Garden-street aforesaid, 70 feet, and in depth 140 feet; on this are two Brick HOUSES: One other of them containing in breadth on Garden-street 108 feet, and in depth, on a 20 foot lane, 140 feet; on this lot is a Brick HOUSE and a Brick STABLE; and one other of them containing in breadth, on said Garden-street, 60 feet, and in depth 140 feet.

No. 8. Is one undivided FIFTH PART of the last abovementioned Three LOTS of GROUND and PREMISES in Spring-Garden, which Peter Drais, and Mary, his wife, hold in right of said Mary.

No. 9. Is Daniel Drais's Brick MESSUAGE or Tenement, KITCHEN, back BUILDINGS and LOT of GROUND, situate on the east side of Delaware Third-street, between Race and Vine-streets, in said City, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 195 feet; bounded by lands of Thomas Meyers and others; subject to a yearly ground-rent of 7l. 10s.

No. 10. A certain LOT or PIECE of GROUND, situate on the north side of Vine alley, commonly called Button-Wood-lane, extending from Fourth-street towards the Ridge road, in the Northern-liberties, containing in breadth, on said alley, 148 feet, and extending in depth 160 feet, bounded northward and westward by ground formerly of Edward Roberts, and southwardly by said alley or lane. Late the estate of Peter Drais and Daniel Drais; taken in execution by

Philad. April 19. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Tinicum township, March 24, 1783.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Orphan's Court for the county of Bucks, will be sold by the subscriber, at public Vendue, on THURSDAY, the first day of May, at ten o'clock, on the premises, in Tinicum township, in the county aforesaid, A PLANTATION and Tract of LAND, containing 119 acres, more than the one half of which is cleared, some meadow may be made, as the two main branches of Tinicum creek runs on each side of the land, and unites below the barn; there are on the premises, a log dwelling-house, a barn and stables, a small bearing orchard of good fruit, and several springs of excellent water convenient to the dwelling-house; late the real estate of Andrew Emerick, deceased. The terms will be made known at the day of sale, by

‡ JACOB BEIDLEMAN, Administrator.

Goshen township, Chester county, April 12, 1783.

On the 3d day of May next, will be exposed to public SALE, By Order of the Orphans Court,

A MESSUAGE, PLANTATION, or Tract of LAND, situate and lying in the township of Gothen, and county of Chester, bounded by lands of Joseph Rea, James Budden, George Smith, and other lands of the subscriber, about one mile from the Boot Tavern, and a mile and a half from the White Horse, containing 90 acres, 25 acres whereof is well timbered land, 6 acres of meadow, and more may be made. There is thereon a square log dwelling-house, with two fire places, a log barn and stable, a good orchard, and a never failing spring of good water near the house; late the property of William Garratt, deceased, and to be sold by

¶ MARY GARRATT, Administratrix.

Chester county, April 21, 1783.

WAS found hitched to a fence near the house of Mr. Caleb Taylor, in Thornbury township, Chester county, about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 18th instant, four Horse Creatures, three of which were brought off, the other was a horse of mine that was stolen out of my stable, in the borough of Chester, the night of the 5th instant, which gives grounds for suspecting the others were stolen also; two of which are in my care, both bay mares, one 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, about half blooded, low in flesh; the other a bright bay, 14 hands and an half high, appears to be full blooded, 5 or 6 years old, low in flesh. The owner or owners are requested to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold to defray their expences in five weeks from this date.

¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1783.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons which may have any demands upon any one of the Employers belonging to the Administration of the French Army, That they are to apply, with proper Titles, at the Intendant of the said Army's Office, in Water-street, three Doors from the Corner of Chesnut-street, every Day before the First Day of May next, as no regard will be paid to any further Application after that Day. ¶

THE Subscriber takes this Method thankfully to acknowledge the past favours of his friends, to inform them that he has again opened a BOARDING SCHOOL at the house he formerly resided in, and to assure them that the utmost attention will be given, as well to the Morals, as instruction of the Youth entrusted to the care of

Their very respectful Friend, &c.

Burlington, April 9, 1783. THOMAS POWELL.

Buffaloe Township, April 5, 1783.

ON the 15th of November last was left with the subscriber, living in Buffaloe township, Northumberland county, by a man, who called himself Christopher Wilson, a HORSE and a MARE; the horse black, 13 hands and an half high, a natural trotter, with a blaze in his face, two white feet and about 4 years old, The mare a brown, 12 hands high, 13 or 14 years old, shod before, and a natural pacer. They are supposed to have been stolen; therefore the owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold for the expences. ¶ JACOB METZGER.

To be SOLD by Private SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, and county of Cheſter, 18 miles from Wilmington and 28 from Philadelphia, and adjoining that noted place known by the name of the Turks Head, containing any number of acres between or from 60 to 100, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer; there are on ſaid place a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, almoſt new, and log barn, cellared under, ſmith's ſhop, &c. and a good ſpring of water near the door, with a ſtone houſe over it, a ſufficient quantity of good meadow, a good bearing orchard of 150 apple trees, with a number of other fruit trees of various kinds. The whole in good repair; the title indiſputable, and terms of payment will be made as eaſy as poſſible, by

April 7, 1783. † SAMUEL HOOPES.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on immediately,

A WELL finiſhed two ſtory houſe, with three rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole, with kitchen adjoining, alſo a ſtable, chair-houſe and hay-houſe, with a well of good water near the door, a ſmall peach and apple orchard, and a good garden, a graſs lot and paſture lot, ſituate in Pittſgrove Townſhip, Salem County, Weſt New-Jerſey, and in a healthy part of the country, where a ſtore is much wanted. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes.

¶ JOHN RAMBO.

TO BE LETT,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Weſt Nottingham Hundred, Cecil county, Maryland, containing about 125 acres; there are on the premiſes, a large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, and a large frame ditto adjoining, containing four rooms and a ſpacious entry on each floor, with cellars under the whole, a large ſtone kitchen, ſtore-houſe, and ſmoak-houſe, a barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes; the ſituation is pleaſant and remarkably healthy, in a good neighbourhood, and is a fine ſtand for trade; a well acouſtomed ſtore having been kept there for near thirty years paſt, being but one mile from the brick-meeting houſe, where ſix roads meet. For terms apply to John Lewden, at Chriſtiana bridge, Timothy Kirk, Eſq; near the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber ‡ JOSEPH MIFFLIN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living adjoining the Lower Ferry, Two COWS, the one a dark red cow, with a ſtar in her forehead, the other is a black cow, with a white face and belly; alſo a ſmall iron grey MARE COLT. The owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶ THOMAS GRESWOLD.

Charleſtown, South-Carolina, March 19, 1783.

ALL Officers and others, who belonged to the Ship SOUTH CAROLINA, formerly under my direction, (but when captured was commanded by Captain JOHN JOYNER, eſq;) are requeſted to ſend their accounts and certificates againſt the ſaid Ship, to their agents or attornies here, before the 15th day of Auguſt next; this State having reſolved to adjuſt all thoſe accounts, and to grant certificates bearing annual intereſt of ſeven per cent. which are to be received in payment of any public property purchaſed in this State. A. GILLON.

Kent county, Maryland, April 8, 1783.

NEGROE ARCH

RUN AWAY laſt Wedneſday from the ſubſcriber; he is about ſix feet high, and marked with the ſmall-pox; he is a little knock-kneed, and is cunning and deceitful; he had on when he went away, a brown cloth jacket worn thread bare, and two pair of breeches, one of them the ſame of his jacket, the other white kerſey, very much patched, his hat was old and patched with a ſquirrel's ſkin, an old tow linen ſhirt, white yarn ſtockings, and a pair of old ſhoes; it is probable he may try to get over to the Jerſeys. Whoever will take and ſecure him in any goal, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Chriſtiana hundred, Newcaſtle county, on the plantation formerly Peter Baker's, on the 7th of April, a dark brown HORSE, about 14½ hands high, 7 years old, has a ſtar in his forehead, two hind feet, white and the hair wore off his ſide; likewiſe a dark bay MARE, 14 hands high, 8 years old, has a ſtar and ſnip, black mane and tail, and the hair is rubbed off her withers with the ſaddle. The mare was ſhod before, and the horſe all round, both natural trotters. Whoever ſecures ſaid creatures ſo that the owner may have them, ſhall have Twelve Dollars Reward, or Six for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by PHILIP MILLER, or

¶ GIDEON GILPIN.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 8th inſt. a likely BAY MARE, between five and ſix years old, about 15 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and one of her hind feet white, has had the fiſtula, lately cured, on the off ſhoulder, and the other appears ſomewhat ſwelled. She has been lame in her off fore foot, and has a broad ſhoe and piece of leather nailed on to ſave the frog of her foot, which is very tender. Whoever ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall have *Five Pounds* Reward, and for the mare *Fifty Shillings*, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ PERSIFOR FRAZER.

Thornbury, Cheſter county, April 10, 1783.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WAS STOLEN laſt night out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, living in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, A cheſnut ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands and an half high, ſix years old this ſpring, a natural trotter, low carriage, neither brand nor ear mark, nor any natural marks that can be remembered, ſhod all round when taken away. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner gets his property and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for the mare only.

8th of 4th Month, 1783. † ABEL ROBERTS.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the nightt of the fifth inſtant, TWO HORSES, one black, ſeven years old, about fifteen hands high, ſhod round, paces, racks and canters well. The other an iron grey, ſeven years old, fourteen and an half hands high, ſhod round, trots and canters well, and when ſtrictly obſerved his off hind paſtern joint ſomewhat larger than the other. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the thief or thieves, ſo that they may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall be intitled to receive Fifteen Pounds; and for the horſes, Fifty Shillings each, with reaſonable charges, paid by

Cheſter, April 6, 1783. JOHN GARDNER.

WANTED,

A MAN that underſtands a Griſt or Merchant Mill, and making of Flour Barrels, that can be well recommended, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to HUGH RAMSEY, in Warwick Townſhip, Bucks County. ¶

Philadelphia County,

PURSUANT to an ACT of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, entituled "An Act for the regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania," paſſed at Philadelphia, March 20th, 1780, and a further Supplement to the act, entituled "An Act for the regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania," and to repeal the act, entituled "A Supplement to the act for the regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania," paſſed at Philadelphia, March 21ſt, 1783, Public Notice is hereby given, that agreeable to the ſaid law, and the Supplement to the aforeſaid law, the Lieutenant of the county of Philadelphia, hereby notifies the male white inhabitants of ſaid county, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years, to meet at the reſpective places hereinafter mentioned, on the ſeveral days and times fixed, and then and there, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and ſix in the afternoon, elect by ballot, two field officers, viz. one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major for each diſtrict or battalion, viz.

The inhabitants of the townſhips of Limerick, Douglaſs, Marlborough, New-Hanover, Upper-Hanover, and Frederick, to form one battalion, and hold their election at the houſe of the Widow Snyder, in New-Hanover townſhip, on the 17th inſtant.

The inhabitants of the townſhips of Upper-Salford, Lower-Salford, Franconia, Towamenſing, Hatfield, Perkiomen and Skippack, to form one battalion, and hold their election at the houſe of Andrew Campbell, in Lower-Salford townſhip, on the 18th inſtant.

The inhabitants of the townſhips of Plymouth, Whitpain, Norrington, Worceſter, New-Providence, and Whitemarſh (the diſtrict compoſing Captain M'Clean's company excepted) to form one battalion, and hold their election at the houſe of the Widow Thomſon, in Norrington townſhip, on the 21ſt inſtant.

The inhabitants of the townſhips of the upper diviſion of the manor of Moreland, Horſham, Upper-Dublin, Gwinedth, and Montgomery, and that part of Whitemarſh compoſing Captain M'Clean's company, to form one battalion, and hold their election at the houſe late the Widow Weaver's, in Montgomery townſhip, on the 22d inſtant.

The inhabitants of the townſhip of Germantown, Roxborough, Briſtol and Springfield, to form one battalion, and hold their election at the houſe of John Heſſer, in Germantown townſhip, on the 23d inſtant.

The inhabitants of the townſhips of Cheltenham, Abington, the lower diviſion of the manor of Moreland, Lower-Dublin, Biberry, and Oxford, to form one battalion, and hold their election at the houſe of William Roberts, in Lower-Dublin townſhip, on the 24th inſtant.

The inhabitants of the townſhips of Upper-Merion, Lower-Merion, Blockley and Kingſeſſing, to form one battalion, and hold their election at the houſe of Abraham Streeper, in Lower-Merion townſhip, on the 25th inſtant.

The inhabitants of the different townſhips that compoſe the troop of Light Horſe, are to take notice to meet on the 25th inſtant, at Major Wright's tavern, in Upper-Dublin, to chooſe their officers.

The different companies belonging to each battalion will obſerve to hold their elections to chooſe by ballot, one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Enſign, on the ſecond muſter day, which will be the 28th inſtant; previous to holding the election, two freeholders to be choſen to preſide as judges, who are directed to make a return of the officers elected to the commanding officer of the battalion.

After the elections as aforeſaid, the lieutenant colonels are hereby notified to meet at the houſe of John Wentz, in Norrington, on the 28th inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to caſt lots for rank of battalion. GIVEN under my hand this ſeventh April, 1783. WILLIAM COATS, Lieutenant P. C.

N. B. Extracts from the ſupplement of the militia law of the 21ſt of March laſt, viz.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no perſon ſhall be capable of electing officers, or to be elected, who has not taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance, according to law, to this or ſome one of the United States, any thing in the act to which this is a further ſupplement to the contrary notwithſtanding; young men who have arrived to the age of eighteen years, ſince the time limited by law for taking the oath or affirmation of allegiance as aforeſaid, and all ſuch who have muſtered or performed a tour of militia duty, excepted.

The following days are appointed as days of exerciſe in the county of Philadelphia, viz. in companies the two laſt Mondays in the month of April, and in battalion in the following manner, viz. The firſt battalion ſhall meet in battalion, on the firſt Monday in the month of May, the ſecond battalion on the Tueſday following, the third battalion on the Wedneſday, and ſo on according to the days of the week (Saturday and Sunday excepted) until the whole number of battalions belonging to the ſaid county ſhall have muſtered in this manner; and in companies the firſt and ſecond Monday in the month of October; and the firſt battalion in battalion on the next ſucceeding Monday; the ſecond battalion on the Tueſday following, the third on the Wedneſday; and in this manner until the whole number of battalions belonging to the ſaid county according to their ranks ſeverally ſhall have muſtered on any day it may happen, except as before excepted. WILLIAM COATS, Lieutenant P. C.

To be SOLD at public Sale,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, at 12 o'clock, on Wedneſday, the 9th of April inſtant,

Thirty-five Acres of LAND,

ABOUT nine miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the Ridge road, and joined by Mr. Samuel Powel's land. Likewiſe three LOTS of GROUND, ſituated or joining Race-ſtreet, each 33 feet front, and 316 feet deep. ¶

FOR SALE,

A PHÆTON & POST CHARIOT.

Theſe Carriages, each with Harneſs for a pair of Horſes, are genteel, and little the worſe for Wear, and will be ſold cheap. Enquire of Mr. GEORGE WAY, in Arch-ſtreet, betwixt Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia. †

Bucks County, April 5, 1783.

PURSUANT to an Order of March Term laſt, on a Caſe of Attachment, wherein WILLIAM M'CALLA is Plaintiff, and AMOS WHITE is Defendant; WE do hereby Notify the Creditors of ſaid White, that they produce their Accounts to us at the Houſe of THOMAS ELLICOTT, on the ſecond Day of May next, that a Dividend may be made according to Law. JOSHUA ELY,

† NATHANIEL ELLICOTT, } Auditors.
JAMES PILLER, }

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

AN elderly MAN, who can write a tolerable good Hand, and could be ſerviceable in any Store, Shop or Office, either in Town or country, or would be willing to teach a ſmall School in the Country, or could be ſervioeable to market for a Gentleman's Family, and Aſſiſtant about the Houſe. For further Particulars, enquire of the Printers.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED,

To the Clock and Watch-making Buſineſs;
Alſo, a few WATCH MATERIALS to be diſpoſed of.
Enquire of the Printers. ‡

To be SOLD at public vendue, on the third day of May next, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Burlington county, New-Jerſey, upon Rancocas creek, at New-long-bridge, and on the road leading from Philadelphia to Mountholly, 17 miles from the former, and two from the latter, containing 188 acres, one half of which is cleared and under good cedar fence, and the remainder woodland, about 15 acres of meadow, well banked, and as much more may be made with ſmall expence. There are on the premiſes a good dwelling-houſe, 44 feet front, with a piazza 12 feet wide, and the whole length of the houſe, a kitchen, and a pump of good water before the door, a thriving orchard of excellent fruit, a barn and ſtable. There had been a diſtillery (lately burnt) erected there, the walls of which are ſtill good, which was ſupplied with water by a large never-failing ſpring ſpontaneouſly running into the cooler. The cheapneſs of wood, water carriage to the door, fall of water, &c. render it a very convenient ſituation for a moleſſes diſtillery, on a large plan. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given. There are likewiſe to be ſold three iron ſtills almoſt new, two of which hold 500 gallons each, and the other about 200, with pewter worms for each. Propoſals to be received by Meſſrs. QUARRIER and HUNTER, coachmakers, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. GEORGE HUNTER.

N. B. The partnerſhip of GARVEY and HUNTER having diſſolved on the 22d inſtant, all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to bring in their accounts to ſaid QUARRIER and HUNTER, on or before the 30th of April next. ¶ *March 28, 1783.*

WE, the ſubſcribers, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County, in the term of March laſt, to audit the accounts and adjuſt the demands of the creditors of JOSEPH TOMLINSON, jun. late of Wright's-Town, in the county of Bucks aforeſaid, and to ſettle their ſhares or proportions of the ſaid Tomlinſon's eſtate, DO hereby give NOTICE, that, purſuant thereto, on the ſecond day of May next, at the late dwelling of the ſaid Joſeph Tomlinſon, jun. we will expoſe to Sale, by way of public vendue, Horſes, cows, ſwine, beds and bedding, tables and chairs, iron pots and pot-racks, and-irons, an iron bound waggon, and ſundry other implemements of huſbandry and houſhold furniture; being attached and ſecured as the property and eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Tomlinſon, jun.

All perſons who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are notified to produce their accounts on the 12th day of May next to us, at John Thornton's, in New-Town, that they may be adjuſted. JOSEPH CHAPMAN,)
JOHN TERRY, jun.) Auditors.
March 27. † WILLIAM LINTON,)

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION and TRACT of about 400 acres of LAND, ſituate on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, 6 miles from the latter, on which is a large merchant-mill compleatly finiſhed, with two water wheels and three pair of ſtones, cloths, &c. ſuitable for merchant and country work; there is on ſaid premiſes three good dwelling-houſes, one of which has been occupied as a tavern, and known by the name of the Red Lyon (at Mill-creek) for many years; the land good, well watered and timbered, and will be ſold together or in parcels, as beſt ſuits the purchaſers. A clear and indiſputable title will be made on payment of one third of the purchaſe money, and the remainder ſecured to be paid in payments, with or without intereſt, as we may agree. For teams of ſale apply to ABRAHAM GIBBONS, near the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Cheſter.

Second Month, 19th, 1783. JAMES GIBBONS.

N. B. If the above premiſes are not ſold by the firſt of Fifth Month, the mills will be rented. J. G.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania, on the 25th of this inſtant, a Negroe Wench, named DINAH, near 30 years of age, of a low ſtature, this country born; had on, when ſhe went away, two brown linſey petticoats, one whereof new, an old cloth jacket and a ſtriped linſey ditto, a brown linſey ſhort gown, two ſhifts of tow linen, white yarn ſtockings, and good ſhoes, with carved metal buckles, and an old ſilk bonnet; ſhe commonly wears ſilver bobs in her ears. Whoever ſecures ſaid wench, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

March 26, 1783. ¶ DAVID CARSON.

WHITE LEAD Manufactured,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THE ſubſcriber in Vine-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of his Excellency General Waſhington, allowed by the beſt judges in this city to be equal in quality to any imported from Europe: likewiſe White Lead, red and yellow Oaker ground in oil in jars and kegs, from a half dozen to 50 weight, boiled Oil, Paint Bruſhes, Lead Aſhes, &c.

Alſo, A HOUSE and LOT ſituate on Cheſtnut-hill, 10 miles from Philadelphia, containing between 11 and 12 acres, the whole orchard and garden; upwards of 60 hogſheads of cyder has been made in a ſeaſon; it is very ſuitable for a public houſe, ſtore, or a gentleman's country ſeat; it is at preſent occupied as a tavern, and known by the ſign of the Bonny Jockey, but laſt year the Green Tree: there is beſides the large houſe a one ſtory dwelling, a two ſtory ſtone building, which may with a very ſmall expence be converted into a dwelling, a large ſtone ſtable with a chair or carriage houſe and ſheds; two wells of the beſt water, in the one a pump, a good cyder preſs and mill and ſundry other conveniencies; the whole in good fence. The purchaſer paying about one third of the money, may have a conſiderable time for the payment of the remainder.

January 2, JOHN BIDDIS.

N. B. Pig Lead will be taken for part or the whole. ¶

TO BE LET,

For the Summer ſeaſon, or one Year, to a genteel Family,

A LARGE and convenient HOUSE, with ſix rooms, kitchen, garden, ſtable, chair-houſe, &c. about four miles and a half from town, pleaſantly ſituated in the Northern Liberties, in a lane leading from Nice-town, Germantown road, towards Schuylkill, late in the tenure of Doctor Bond, junior. Enquire of LEWIS TREICHEL, the upper end of Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Barracks. ¶ N. B. To be entered upon at any time.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL. 1783. THE NUMB. 2759.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1783.

PURSUANT to an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed March 27th, 1778, and of sundry subsequent Acts, WE the Subscribers, Commissioners for the County of Northumberland, in Pursuance of the said Acts, do give this public NOTICE to all Owners of Land in said County, to pay the Taxes hereafter mentioned to the Treasurer of the County aforesaid, at Northumberland: But if they, or some Person in their Behalf, do not appear and discharge the same, with all Costs and Charges, within three Months from the Date hereof, they will be SOLD, or so much as will be sufficient to pay the several Taxes and Costs, agreeable to Law.

JAMES ESPY,
DANIEL MONTGOMERY, } Commissioners.
DAVID MEAD,

NORTHUMBERLAND, FEBRUARY 17, 1783.

	1780			1781		
	Acres	£.	s.	d.	Acres	£.	s.	d.
William Atlee					600	7	10	
Samuel Atlee					1000	18	15	
Conrad Adams	150	2	0					
------ Ashburn	700	3	0	6				
------ Alexander	150	2	5	4				
James Alexander					240	6	0	
John Anderson	600	6	16		1200	37	10	
Samuel Armstrong	170	0	13		170	2	16	8
John Aurant					360	13	15	
Benjamin Alison	50	0	13	4	350	6	17	8
William Alison					600	15	0	
George Albright					150	5	3	1
Jacob Albright	250	1	8	6	300	6	1	8
Peter Albright					150	3	0	8
Jacob All	300	2	2	8	300	7	0	8
Conrad Boucher	540	9	3		540	16	17	6
Peter Bersh	140	1	16		150	5	0	
Martin Brand					150	5	0	
Henry Bower					200	5	0	
Jacob Bear					300	5	0	
Alexander Bartram	900	9	13	4	900	25	0	
John Bull	900	7	10	10	900	30	0	
Michael Bright					300	7	10	
John Bright	250	1	15		250	4	3	4
Owen Biddle	7000	66	0		8835	220	17	
Edward Biddle	300	2	13	4	900	19	6	7
James Biddle	150	0	17	6	1800	45	0	
John Brady	1700	15	10		1700	45	12	6
Benjamin Brown	300	5	2	6	300	9	7	6
Dominick Brodley	200	1	2	8	200	3	15	
Jacob Byler					177	5	5	5
William Bonham	600	5	13	4	600	15	0	
William Baker					200	3	6	8
John Baker	600	4	5		600	9	7	6
John Brouse	100	0	19		100	3	6	8
Peter Barton	300	3	8		300	9	7	6
George Ballard	300	1	9		300	3	6	8
Richard Bennet					100	1	2	8
Samuel Burrows	6000	56	13	4	6000	150	0	
Widow Breese					400	6	13	4
George Beil	300	3	16					
John Bryans	200	1	13	4				
William Benjamin	262	1	17	6				
William Bell	500	2	16	8	500	9	7	6
Jacob Bickle	200	1	2	8				
William Ball					1500	37	10	
Conrad Batis					200	5	0	
John Bayard					3900	97	10	
Adam Brutzman					100	2	10	
Samuel Boone					300	7	10	
Judah Boone					116	2	17	4
William Cox	200	1	10					
John Cox	170	2	17	6	270	8	4	10
Cornelius Cox	246	4	13		846	38	2	6
Daniel Cough	300	2	5	4	300	10	6	3
George Cooper	500	4	2	10	800	21	17	6
George Colhoun	2000	22	2	4	2000	30	18	3
William Campbell					200	3	15	
William Campbell, jun.	200	1	2	8				
John Campbell	150	1	2	8	150	2	3	9
George Campbell					900	22	10	
Philip Cough	700	6	12		700	23	6	8
James Claypoole	300	3	7	6	300	7	10	
John Crane					100	2	10	
Benjamin Crane					100	1	13	4
William Clark	760	5	9					
Robert Clark	250	2	16	6	250	7	5	
James Clark					300	7	10	
Samuel Clark					200	5	0	
Jacob Cook					280	8	15	
Michael Creal					600	12	10	
Adam Crift	150	1	5	4	150	1	3	2
Charles Cooper					361	9	0	
Christopher Cyger	130	0	15		130	1	13	4
Philip Cramer					565	14	2	4
John Carr	250	4	14		250	10	0	
John Carr					545	12	13	
------ Cagston	200	1	17	6				
Leonard Croninger	70	0	10	6	70	2	8	2
Henry Cook	50	0	18	8	50	1	13	4
William Cook	50	0	6					
Michael Cygar	100	1	2					
Stephen Chambers					300	7	0	8
Stephen Collins					900	22	10	
Samuel Cadwalader					650	16	5	
William Crispin					610	15	5	
George Clymer					3011	75	5	4
Matthew Clarkson					315	7	17	4
Samuel Caldwell					700	17	10	
Peter Convers					1400	35	0	
Abraham Crayble					460	11	10	
Widow Dowel					150	5	0	
John D'Huff	200	2	5	4	150	2	10	
Philip D'Haas					3500	87	10	
David Duncan	2450	26	16	4	1200	40	0	
Margaret Duncan	1200	11	6		3900	105	12	6
------ Duncan, Esqs	3000	30	19	2	1000	15	12	6
Stephen Duncan	1000	10	14	4	464	10	12	
Philip Deal	200	3	0		300	10	6	3
Michael Dowdle	300	4	10		700	10	18	9
Benjamin Dean	500	3	10	8	650	21	13	4
Thomas Dundas	450	8	10		950	23	15	
David Davis					300	3	6	8
Colonel Davis					500	20	16	8
Michael Diffydaffer	500	9	8	8	300	10	0	
Dealing and Motte	300	5	13	4	250	8	6	8
Christian Deppy	250	4	14		50	1	0	3
Matthias Daubler	50	0	6					
Alexander Donaldson	200	1	10					
	200	3	3	8	200	5	0	

	1780			1781		
	Acres	£.	s.	d.	Acres	£.	s.	d.
Chiman Dungleberger	400	2	16	8				
Frederick Dungleberger	500	10	2	6				
John Dunlap					300	7	10	
Joseph Donaldson					250	6	5	
Adam Drinkhouse					150	3	15	
Pratt and Davidson					332	8	16	
Daniel Draise					300	7	10	
Robert Ewing	200	1	17	6	200	6	13	4
Thomas Evans					250	8	6	8
John Easter	600	6	16		600	20	0	
Michael Earl	50	0	18	6	50	1	13	4
Jacob Eagle					50	0	16	11
George Emlen					300	7	10	
William Eckard					2000	50	0	
James Forster	200	2	16		200	5	0	
John Foutz	100	0	7	6	100	2	10	
George Frey	1550	12	6		1300	35	0	
Turbutt Francis	2728	41	7	4	2728	97	2	4
Benjamin Franks	900	15	12		900	22	18	
Franks and Lemmon	2850	16	2	8	2850	71	5	
Jacob Feight	300	1	16		300	7	10	
Christian Feight	400	2	5		400	10	0	
Archibald Flemming					300	10	0	
Samuel Fulton	300	6	16		300	10	10	10
Barnabas Ferril	200	2	0		200	3	2	6
William Fitz	3690	13	7	6	3690	131	13	4
John Ferre					270	9	18	8
Stephen Fidler					100	2	10	
John Fulke					600	15	0	
Thomas Franklin					640	16	0	
Lewis Fohrers					226	5	13	
William Green	900	11	0	8	600	7	10	
William Green					1200	30	0	
Joseph Green	200	1	17		200	6	13	4
Green and M'Mullen					100	3	8	9
Michael Griel	100	1	2	6				
Jacob Griel	300	3	8		300	10	0	
Thomas Grant and Co.	920	10	0					
Bartram Galbreath	1360	27	0		1350	47	19	5
Joseph Galloway	600	7	9		600	16	8	2
William George and Co.	1800	17	0		1800	60	0	
Charles Gillespie and Co.	1500	14	7	2	1350	30	9	9
Sebastian Grove	2600	19	13	4				
Andrew Grove and Co.					2400	80	0	
Michael Grouse	600	7	18	8	600	22	10	
David Grouse	400	3	0		300	7	10	
Michael Grouse					323	8	1	4
Robert Gilgrist					300	7	0	8
James Gailey	200	2	2					
Henry Good	200	1	0					
Jacob Gamberlin	550	4	17	6	300	10	0	
Charles Gamberlin	300	2	15		300	10	0	
Anthony Grators	900	3	12		900	15	0	
Valentine Gygar	200	0	17	6				
Gordon and Co.	300	2	12		300	10	0	
Nicholas Garrison	450	4	2	6	100	2	0	6
John Grayble	150	1	10					
Charles Grayble					200	5	16	8
George and Jacob Grayble					900	41	5	
Godfrey Gray	100	0	18	8	100	3	8	9
------ Gragston	300	2	7	6	300	7	0	8
Henry Gygar					100	1	13	4
Christopher Gettig					400	10	0	
Moses Gilmore					200	2	8	6
John Galloway					313	8	5	4
Jacob Goodshalk					300	7	10	
Michal Hawk	100	1	12		100	2	10	
Henry Hane	200	2	0					
Michael Haun					100	1	13	4
Thomas Hartley	1300	23	6	8	1550	58	15	
Hartley and Dowdle	300	2	11		900	18	15	
Samuel Hunter	300	4	10					
Alexander Hunter	300	2	5	4	300	4	13	9
James Hunter					600	20	0	
John Hoge	300	4	10		600	21	11	3
Marcus Hulings					100	3	2	6
Samuel Harris and Wallace	400	2	5	4	400	6	5	
Lowman and Hubley	7800	27	8	4	7800	121	17	6
David Harris	150	1	7	6	150	5	0	
Samuel Harris and Co.	300	2	16		900	30	0	
John Harris	600	14	1	3				
Nicholas Houseker	500	8	10		500	15	12	6
Peter Housterman	450	5	5					
John Haines	200	1	17	6				
Peter Hurtinger	150	0	15		200	5	16	8
Doctor Houston	300	5	13	4	300	10	0	
James Houston	230	2	4		450	9	13	4
Benjamin Houston	300	1	9					
Houston and M'Cord	300	1	15		300	5	12	6
James Hendricks					500	15	12	6
Adam Harper	400	3	15		400	13	6	8
George Hoonsinger	100	8	13	4	100	1	4	3
George Hughes					520	13	0	
William Hughes	150	2	5	4	400	10	0	
Ellis Hughes	300	2	5	4	300	4	7	6
Benjamin Hamilton					300	3	14	8
William Hiron	1350	9	9		1350	16	13	4
Jacob Haldiman					200	6	13	4
Stophel Henly					100	1	13	4
William Henry	300	5	13	4	300	10	0	
Jacob Hannabaugh	100	1	0					
Stophel Hainey	700	6	12		700	23	6	8
Stophel Hackle	80	0	10					
James Hegeman	170	3	14		170	7	0	
Joseph Huffman	290	4	0		290	12	10	
Rudolph Huffman	150	2	0					
Nicholas Hamaker	100	0	12					
Nicholas Hacke	600	3	8					
Charles Holman	250	3	6		250	11	5	

	1780				1781			
	Acres	£.	s.	d	Acres	£.	s.	d.
Matthias Hess	200	1	17	6	200	6	13	4
James Hutton	200	3	0					
Daniel Hannabaugh	200	3	6	8				
George Herehold	200	5	16					
John Hopson	100	1	13	4				
William Hockley					104	2	12	
Robert Hare and Co.					500	12	10	
Michael Hillegas					900	22	10	
Henry Hill					384	9	12	
Joseph Jacobs					900	22	10	
Benjamin Jacobs	600	6	17		600	20	0	
William Irwin	400	7	11	4				
George Irwin	900	17	0		1200	40	0	
Thomas Irwin					300	7	10	
William Irwin					319	7	19	
Isaiah Jones	240	3	8		240	3	15	
Mouns Jones	200	1	6	6	200	3	6	8
Samuel Jones					150	2	0	
Robert S. Jones					500	12	10	
Peter Jordy	100	0	10	8	150	5	0	
John James	300	2	6	6	300	3	6	8
John Isherwood	150	0	15					
John Jamison	216	4	17	6	216	8	2	6
George Immort	115	2	9	4				
James Jenkins					200	6	5	
John Jackson					130	3	5	
James Johnson					300	7	10	
David Kennedy	300	3	19	4	300	10	6	3
John Kennedy					300	10	0	
Robert King	300	3	8					
John Kelly	600	5	6	8	500	13	8	9
David Kadderman	200	1	10					
Ludowick Karcher	600	5	13					
Karcher and Guyer	1500	18	13	4	1650	41	5	
------ Keesler	400	3	0					
Michael Kunkle	300	1	15		30	6	1	8
George Kline	150	1	10		130	4	6	8
Philip Kunselman					150	3	0	9
John Keeble and Co.					1550	38	15	
Mary Kryder					200	5	0	
William King					297	7	8	
John Litle	300	2	11		300	7	10	
John Lowden	1100	10	7	4	1300	57	1	8
Lowden and Groshang	390	2	10		390	12	5	3
Richard Lowden					500	16	13	4
Thomas Lemmon	200	1	10					
Lodge and Musser					1000	16	13	4
Jesse Lukens	300	1	13	6	300	3	14	8
John Lukens					300	13	10	
Gainer Lukens	200	3	0		200	6	13	4
Charles Lukens	500	5	13	4	500	16	13	4
Lukens and Buchannan	300	2	10		300	10	0	
Christian Long	128	1	9	4	128	7	18	4
John Lee	600	4	0		750	12	4	5
Mordecai Lee	250	1	17	6	250	3	6	8
Francis Lee					300	7	10	
Benjamin Lightfoot					7000	109	7	6
Benj. and Thos. Lightfoot	600	4	10	8	600	10	0	0
Henry Lowry					100	2	0	6
George Lowra					200	5	0	
Leonard Lemle	50	0	6	4				
Peter Leffy	100	0	8					
Dennis Leary	400	3	19	6	1000	24	19	
Aaron Levi	170	3	4		420	13	1	9
James Latimore	700	6	12		570	19	0	
Thomas Lobdon	100	1	17	6	100	3	6	8
Abraham Linkhorn					250	7	1	8
William Lewis					410	10	5	
William Lamb					200	5	0	
George Miller	2182	15	6	8	2100	26	17	6
Peter Miller	250	4	5		593	14	16	4
Henry Miller	300	1	14		300	7	10	
Warwick Miller	300	4	11		600	16	17	6
Christian Miller	200	1	10		200	5	0	
Isaac Miller	100	0	18	8	100	1	13	4
Alexander Murray	550	4	2	8				
Alexander Murray	200	2	16		533	21	6	11
William Murray	100	0	18		100	3	6	8
John Murray	300	1	8		800	20	0	
William M'Murray	300	2	16	8	300	10	6	8
Samuel M'Murray					114	2	17	
John Musser	900	13	12		900	26	5	
John Musser and Co.	10300	97	4		10300	343	6	8
William Musser	2700	25	9	4	2700	90	0	
Peter Musser	300	1	8		300	7	9	4
Frederick Martin	300	1	7	6	400	10	0	
James Martin	300	1	8		1350	16	13	4
Robert Montgomery	300	3	0		300	10	6	3
Samuel Maclay	1000	15	12	10	1050	38	3	1
Wm. Maclay and Shannon	800	7	10		800	26	13	4
Alexander M'Kee	250	1	6	8	230	5	11	7
John Moore	300	2	0		300	3	14	8
William Moore	300	6	16		300	10	15	5
Andrew Moore					212	6	2	8
James M'Gibbons	600	4	10	8	900	22	10	
Alexander M'Cormick	200	1	15		200	3	15	
Mary M'Cormick	200	2	5	4	200	2	18	4
John M'Mullan	300	1	17	6	200	5	0	
------ Morrison	300	2	17	6	300	10	0	
Abel Miles	175	1	13		175	5	16	8
Richard Miles	300	2	16		300	10	0	
Timothy Matlack	900	8	9		900	30	0	
Ditto	300	5	2		300	10	10	10
White Matlack					136	3	8	
William Mitchel					100	3	8	9
John Meizer					200	3	6	8
George Meizer	100	1	0					
Dedrick Marky	100	1	2	8				
Isaac Meyers	600	4	0	4	600	19	9	

[*For the Remainder turn to the fourth Page.*]

LONDON.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *Monday, February 17.*

MR. *Thomas Pitt* opened the debate in declaring to the Houſe, that it was with a mixture of pain and pleaſure that he at length ſaw the day arrive, ſo long wiſhed for, which, putting a period to a ruinous war, reſtored to the Britiſh empire the bleſſings of peace.---A mixture of pleaſure and pain (continued he)---Of pain, at the view of the ſacrifices it has been found indiſpenſibly neceſſary to make;---but of pleaſure, in anticipating the various felicity, with which peace was haſtening to compenſate to the nation for theſe very ſacrifices.

"Although this latter ſentiment will not be ſo readily adopted as the former; although it is unhappily too true, that mankind are more inclined to manifeſt their diſcontent, then their joy and ſatisfaction; although, of courſe, experience has conſtantly demonſtrated, that peace, how ardently ſoever it may be deſired, becomes always unpopular as ſoon as it is made; it is, nevertheleſs, apparent to every impartial mind, that however the loſs and gain may be balanced at the end of a war, peace is always a bleſſing. But two reaſons concur, in the firſt moments, to preſent it to us in another point of view. If the war has been glorious, our ſpirits, elevated, ſet no bounds to our pretenſions, nor to the ſuppoſed humiliation of the enemy; if, on the contrary, it has been, like that from which this nation is juſt beginning to reſpire, only a ſeries of diſaſters, our national pride can barely ſtoop to exact no conceſſions. But if we diſdain even moderation like this, ought ſuch unſeaſonable arrogance to prolong the war, till we are not only unable to ſupport it, but even to preſerve our being as an independent people? Too deeply impreſſed with this juſt reflection, it is not without pain that I undertake the taſk which has this day fallen to my lot. How reaſonably ſoever my humble faculties may repreſent the matter, I know how ill what I have to propoſe will be received; I already anticipate the clamours of prejudice; but it is without theſe walls; here I expect to encounter no ſuch enemies to reaſon and common ſenſe, and I ſubmit myſelf to the candour which diſtinguiſhes this Honorable Houſe.

"When two nations enter into a war, neutral ſpectators always have ſome reaſons to determine which of them will have the advantage. The complication of events, the combination of cauſes, which have ſucceſſively declared againſt us, have too well juſtified the opinion of foreigners, and the fears of our own people, that the confederation of our enemies would at length be found too powerful for the naked, unſupported ſtrength of this nation. Theſe fears have been realized; our enemies have determined their ſuperiority; and by this inconteſtible truth alone we muſt be governed in determining whether peace was, or was not neceſſary.

"If Gentlemen will repeat here, what has been ſaid out of doors, that we might have made a better peace, let them produce the means, and let the moſt prejudiced minds pronounce on the poſſibility or impoſſibility of putting them in execution. Alas, this is a ſubject on which one cannot fix a moment's attention, without uttering a painful ſigh at thoſe execrable firſt cauſes, which inevitably drew after them every ſucceeding calamity! That invaluable branch of this empire, which, at the cloſe of laſt war, extended from Hudſon's Bay to the Gulph of Mexico, at the very beginning of this, was almoſt confined within the narrow limits of the former French poſſeſſions in America. Thus we were no longer that powerful nation, which 20 years before could have defied a confederacy of all Europe. A decline of power announces a diminution of ſucceſs:---It was impoſſible to recover our loſt ſuperiority, ſince the whole nation had determined, that America was loſt forever to the Britiſh crown. It was in this wilderneſs of calamities, when we had nothing but future misfortunes in perſpective, that our Miniſters ſeized a moment of victory, the only moment, perhaps, in which the ſafety of the nation was practicable, to liſten to thoſe terms of peace, which prejudice alone can conſider as unfavourable.---What muſt we have done? Anſwer me this ſingle queſtion; whether it was better to continue the war, than to accept a peace, of whith the worſt that can be ſaid is, that it does not correſpond to the wiſhes of a people accuſtomed to conquer and elevated by previous ſucceſſes. But before any gentlemen will anſwer in the affirmative, let me call their attention to the following ſketch of the ſtate of the nation at that time, when his Majeſty's Miniſters reſolved that peace was indiſpenſible. The papers I ſhall lay before the Houſe cannot be ſuſpected, ſince they contain the report of the Committee appointed for this purpoſe, in order to prepare the Houſe for that diſcuſſion which muſt have taken place on this, or ſome other day, and to convince them of the true ſtate of the public finances. As this inquiry was demanded by myſelf, my conduct in this reſpect has been plain and conſiſtent; I have uniformly reprobated the American war; and I ſhall now demonſtrate, that the purſuit of that war alone has ſo fatally exhauſted the finances of this country. For this purpoſe, I ſhall lay before the Houſe a comparative ſtate of our preſent ſituation, and of that before the conteſt with America. In January, 1776, the amount of the national debt was 123 millions, the annual intereſt of which was £4,411,826."

Mr. Pitt then proceeds to ſhew, that a war of five years coſt 5 millions more than all the wars of the laſt age, including the ſplendid and important victories of the Duke of Marlborough; and concludes with demonſtrating, that the preſent annual intereſt of the national debt amounts to £9,393,137---The civil liſt expences, to £900,000---The expences of government, in time of peace, to £3,500,000---Total of annual expence, £13,793,137, without including the arrearage of the civil liſt, amounting to £2,500,000, which, he ſays, muſt be paid by ſome means or other)---while the preſent taxes, all of which muſt be continued, produce only 12,500,000l.

He proceeds---"Theſe facts, I think, are ſufficient to convince this Houſe, that a decree from Heaven, that ſhould have condemned this nation to another year's war, would have, in effect, condemned her to certain deſtruction: and if I am not deceived in this belief, I think I may aſſume it as a principle, and of courſe as a rule for the conduct of Parliament, that a peace, ſuch as the Miniſters have concluded, is an object extremely to be deſired. I know that, unhappily, exceptions may always be made to the moſt accurate general obſervations; I know that certain partial conſiderations of commerce militate with my general principle; but trade has infinite and prompt reſources, which landed property has not; and this property, which conſtitutes the radical ſtrength of every country, was leſſening its value every day. I am not ignorant, that there is a certain deſcription of men, who, without any other motive than the malignant pleaſure of finding fault; without any other view than to teaſe men in office, ſay among themſelves---"*Where was the mighty hurry? Why not take the chance of another campaign?*" Mighty fine truly! This is the preciſe language of a mad gameſter, who crying out, "*One throw more, and the laſt,*" juſt completes his ruin.---If theſe conſiderations are juſt, I flatter myſelf, the Houſe will turn a deaf ear to the clamours of two ſorts of men, equally to be ſuſpected; I mean thoſe who have been, and thoſe who wiſh to be, Miniſters. I conſider theſe perſons as dealers in the ſame market, who depreciate the commodities of other people, in order to raiſe the value of their own. I confeſs, I am always armed againſt them both; and if they preſent themſelves only to ſay, *it is a bad peace*, I anſwer, their bare aſſertion is inſignificant. If they offer to prove it, let me aſk them, whether they could have made a better? If they ſay, *yes*---come, then, ſay I, tell us how---Here they are at a dead nonplus, and can only return to the watch-word of their parties---*It is a bad peace!*---We ſhall be able to form an idea of the prejudices of men of this claſs, by a knowledge of the following fact. I have addreſſed myſelf, indirectly, to Mr. Fox, and Lord North, to engage the firſt not to interrupt the quiet of his country, by examining, in detail, a negociation, which ought to, and can be judged only in the maſs; and adviſing the ſecond to ſeize this opportunity of making ſome reparation to this nation for the errors and calamities of his ill-ſtarred adminiſtration, by juſtifying a treaty, which the miſeries of the American war have forced upon her. If, before we proceed to vote upon the queſtion which I ſhall ſubmit to the Houſe, theſe two honourable members will anſwer my firſt queſtion, and ſay, they could have made a more advantageous peace, let them do me the favour to determine, whether the proſpect of advantage was equal to the hazard of another campaign, and the certain expence of twenty millions ſterling,"

He goes on to obſerve, that the ceſſions made to France and Spain were of no great importance, and then ſays---"It is true, that by the treaty with the United States of America, we acknowledge their independence; but all the world knows, that in ſo doing, we only ſeem to give them what God and nature have already put into their hands: and in defining their limits, we ſtill reſerve Nova-Scotia and Canada, countries large enough for all the ſpeculations of commerce.

"I paſs now to the only article that afflicted, cruelly afflicted me, at the firſt reading: that, I mean, which relates to the Loyaliſts. There are, however, ſome obſervations to be made on this matter. All the individuals, comprehended under the general term of Loyaliſts, are not equally intereſting to us.---I diſtinguiſh them into two claſſes; one of which is compoſed of men whom I honour and revere, with whom I would divide my only crown, and my laſt mouthful of bread: but I deteſt and abhor the other; I conſier them as an *impure, corrupted neſt of vipers and traitors*, as the *moſt abandoned and flagitious ſcoundrels in the Univerſe*; who, by treachery to America, and conſtant deceit to this nation, have well nigh brought down deſtruction on both countries. God, who knows my heart, knows how ſincerely I wiſh it were poſſible to do ſomething more for the firſt claſs of them; and God only knows whether ſuch a poſſibility exiſts. But I aſk, whether to ſave a handful of deſerving ſubjects, Great-Britain ought to run the hazard of her own ruin?---Whether on their account alone, it can be thought expedient to continue the war? If any gentleman ſays yes, I would then make two other enquiries--1ſt, Whether the efforts, neceſſary to be made, could be proportionate to the object in view? And 2d, Whether, after the utmoſt exertion, ſucceſs would be certain or even probable? I do verily think that, even for theſe unhappy men, matters have taken the moſt favourable turn they could. Congreſs is ſolemnly bound to recommend them to the ſeveral States; and we cannot doubt they will do it with equal zeal and integrity. In ſhort, if Parliament teſtifies any averſion to the treaty with America, it may be remembered, it is the work of Parliament itſelf.---And with reſpect to the preliminaries with France and Spain, it is not long ſince Mr. Fox ſaid, in a full houſe, and many gentlemen repeated the cry, "*That we muſt have peace, whatever ſhould be the price of it.*"

Mr. Pitt concluded by moving, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, containing the thanks of this Houſe for his gracious condeſcenſion in communicating the different treaties which his Majeſty has concluded; and that we have conſidered them with that attention which their importance demands-----For to expreſs to his Majeſty, in the moſt grateful terms, how much we are ſatisfied, that, in conſequence of the powers with which he has been veſted, his Majeſty has, by the proviſional articles concluded with North-America, laid the foundation of a treaty of peace, which, as we have reaſon to hope, will eſtabliſh and ſecure between the two countries a reconciliation and perfect friendſhip----That, in confidence of this we dare expreſs to his Majeſty our juſt expectations, that the ſeveral States of North-America will exeute, in the moſt effectual and ſatisfactory manner, the meaſures which the Congreſs is ſo ſolemnly engaged, by treaty, to recommend in favour of the perſons who have ſuffered for the part which they have taken in the war; and that we ſhall conſider theſe circumſtances as the ſureſt indication of the return of Friendſhip."-----The remainder of the motion expreſſes great ſatisfaction with the preliminaries of peace concluded with France and Spain; and that every attention will be given in the extenſion of commerce.

The above motion, after undergoing ſome amendments, was paſſed by a majority of ſixteen.

(We can eaſily conceive, that by the "impure, corrupted neſt of vipers and traitors," Mr. Pitt intends the ſame ſort of men whom we have denominated conſpirators againſt the rights and liberties of mankind; and whom the town of Boſton ſeem particularly to refer to in their late reſolution.---Among theſe, are ſuch of the late Colony Governors as Bernard, Hutchinſon, Franklin *and others---Mandamus Councellors---Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms and their numerous retinue---penſioned Judges---Attornies and Solicitors General, and all their abettors and ſupporters, who, conſcious of their horrid treaſon againſt the civil conſtitutions of their country, fled for protection to the Britiſh troops, though they did not actually take up arms againſt us. If theſe are the men whom Mr. Pitt conſiders as "the moſt abandoned and flagitious ſcoundrels in the univerſe," can he think that we, who have long entertained the ſame opinion of them; and who have abundantly more reaſon than he or any Britiſh ſubject can have to "deteſt and abhor" them, can ever cordially receive them into our boſom; or that we can admit into the number of our citizens thoſe very men, who, as he declares himſelf, had not only by their "conſtant deceit to Great-Britain," but by their* "treachery to America," "*well nigh brought down deſtruction on both countries*"! *Surely he cannot. Congreſs may indeed hold itſelf "ſolemnly bound" to recommend them to the ſeveral States; but can it be expected, that the States will, for the ſake of ſuch an* impure, corrupted *neſt of* vipers *and* traitors, "*run the hazard of their own ruin.*" *A riſque which Mr. Pitt thinks Great-Britain ought not to have run, for the ſake of ſaving even that claſs of loyaliſts whom* he calls "*deſerving ſubjects,*" *whom he* "*honors and reveres,*" *and with whom he* "*would divide his only crown and his laſt mouthful of bread.*"

We wiſh Mr. Pitt had been more explicit, and had ſaid who he meant to include under the deſcription of deſerving ſubjects. *Is there not reaſon to think, that there are many in this claſs, whom America has long ago execrated, as the* confederates *of thoſe whom he juſtly calls the moſt abandoned and flagitious ſcoundrels in the univerſe! Men, though leſs capable than ſome others of effecting the ruinous plan of a moſt unprincipled court, yet not leſs criminal in their manifeſt deſigns. They have done all they could; and enough to recommend them, if ever they ſhould obtain a reſidence among us, as very fit inſtruments, under the direction of another unprincipled Britiſh adminiſtration, in attempting to fruſtrate all our hopes from our virtuous ſtruggle---to break our connections (if it were poſſible) with our allies---to recover (we ſay again,* if it were poſſible) *our unſuſpecting confidence in Britain, and* from that moment *to bring us again to the brink of deſtruction.*

Mr. Pitt muſt pardon us, if we are jealous of his countrymen. We can never truſt that nation, which has been ſo wantonly and ſo long employing its whole force to enſlave and ruin us. We cannot think it will be ſafe for us to have veteran Britiſh emiſſaries diſperſed through our ſtates, and practiſing the arts of ſeduction among the citizens. Such we fear will be found among Mr. Pitt's deſerving ſubjects. *We candidly believe he is altogether unacquainted with the characters of many of them. Others, whoſe principles and practices we preſume Mr. Pitt cordially reprobates, have experienced the uſefulneſs of theſe men, and if we are not now upon* our guard, *they may at another time make uſe of them with ſucceſs.*

There are indeed a few among the many refugees who perhaps may be diſtinguiſhed from the reſt---a mere handful of thoſe Mr. Pitt calls deſerving ſubjects---We call them very harmleſs *folks, and therefore it is of little or no importance where they reſide.---We mean thoſe who have never taken a ſide againſt us in* word *or* deed, *but had not fortitude to join with their countrymen in defending their invaded rights. If their* fears *impelled them to leave their country at a time when honor, virtue, and every principle which binds human ſociety warmly remonſtrated againſt it, we blame them ſtill for quieting their fears in the boſom of our enemies. Should theſe men be permitted to return, would it not be juſt and reaſonnble, that ſo much of their eſtates as may be equal to their proportion of the expenee of the war, ſhould be ſold and appropriated towards ſinking the public debt.)*---Boſton Journal.

LONDON, *February 21.*

We learn from good authority, that the King of France has forced the United States to new ſentiments of gratitude, having had the generoſity to remit all the intereſt due or to become due, on the immenſe ſums of money which he has from time to time advanced to the United States; and in addition to this ſingular inſtance of liberality, his Majeſty has deferred his claim to the complete payment of the ſums loaned to the United States, as well as thoſe which will become due, conformable to contract; and has alſo declared his intention, that no demand thetefor ſhould be made until the end of the war, and even then, that twelve years ſhould be granted to the United States to pay theſe debts. The beneficence of this monarch towards an oppreſſed people has ſtill extended farther---for it is ſaid that he has not only advanced but has even actually remitted all the expences attending the negociations of a loan from Holland by the United States.

In a few weeks hence, will be ſeen, what we had not the leaſt idea of a few years ago, an American Ambaſſador will make a public entrance in London, and have audience with his Majeſty.

The independence of America is an event from which reſults a variety of conſequences, ſo important to all Europe, that it is not in the power of the wiſeſt politician to determine its progreſs, neither to form any probable conjectures of it. In this labyrinth of ulterior conſequences, it is a notorious fact, that in the natural courſe of affairs, and from all the examples collected in hiſtory, theſe events may be, for a number of years, unfavourable, if not fatal to Great-Britain.---Our country will ſink into poverty and weakneſs, whilſt our rivals and enemies are powerful and opulent. Our enemies are fully perſuaded of this truth that it is the eſtabliſhed principle and only cauſe of their alliance with America.

Feb. 22. Yeſterday at five o'clock, immediately after the levee was over, the Duke of Grafton went to St. James's, and after holding a private conference with his Majeſty for upwards of half an hour, reſigned the ſeals of his employment as Lord Privy Seal.---This reſignation is the prelude to ſeveral others that muſt neceſſarily take place in a few days, General Conway is expected to reſign this day at the drawing room. *Eng. Chron.*

The Engliſh Chronicle alſo gives us the following as the arrangement of a new Miniſtry, confidently talked of yeſterday at the weſt end of the town. The Duke of Portland, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury. Earl of Carliſle, and Mr. Fox, Secretaries of State. Lord John Cavendiſh, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Earl Gower, Preſident of the Council. Lord Beauchamp, Secretary at War. Colonel North, Paymaſter of the Forces. Mr. Burke, Treaſurer of the Navy. Lord Townſhend, Maſter of the Ordnance. Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Privy Seal. Lord Thurlow, to remain Lord Chancellor. Duke of Montague, Maſter of the Horſe. Dukes of Manchester and Rutland, alſo to retain their places. The Duke of Devonſhire, or Earl Fitzwilliam, to go to Ireland. Lord Keppel, Firſt Lord of the Admiralty; with Mr. Brett, Sir Robert Harland, Lord Mulgrave, Lord Liſburne, Lord Duncannon, and the Hon. Major Stanhope, Lords of the Treaſury. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr Frederick Montagu, Mr. John Townſhend, Lord Lewiſham, and Lord Althorp, Mr. Richard Burke and Mr. Champion, Secretaries to the Treaſury. Mr. Lee, Attorney General; Mr. M'Donald, Solicitor General. Mr. Wallace to have the firſt vacancy in Weſtminſter-Hall.

A ceſſation of hoſtilities was agreed to by the Aſſembly of the States of Holland, by a majority of one voice only.

Yeſterday morning Lord Camden went to the levee at St. James's, after which he had an audience of his Majeſty, when his Lordſhip reſigned the Preſidency of the Council.

Feb. 25. Yeſterday an expreſs arrived at the Admiralty from Portſmouth, with advice of the Hydra frigate, Capt. Coffin, being arrived there from Jamaica. She ſailed from Port-Royal the 22d of December, in company with the Ardent, of 64 guns, and Vaughan ſloop, with the homeward-bound fleet, conſiſting of 63 ſail, under convoy. On the 4th of January 48 ſail of them were clear of the Gulph, and on the 17th following they met with a heavy gale of wind, which ſeparated the fleet, ſo that on the 19th there were only 32 ſail in company. A few days afterwards the Ardent bore away for Antigua, with five feet water in her hold. At the ſame time the Eagle, Capt. Blair, parted from the fleet, for New-York; the Devonſhire, Capt. Curling, for London, was then in company, but very leaky; the Swift, Bryan, for London, foundered the day the gale came on, but the crew were ſaved.

The ſailors on board the ſhips of war, bound for the Weſt-Indies, refuſe to go the voyage, without aſſigning any reaſon for the ſame, than a diſinclination to leave England; ſhould they be forced, it is thought very diſagreeable conſequences may enſue.

Yeſterday at the levee the following Miniſters of State intimated to the King their reſolution of reſigning their reſpective employments, namely, the Dukes of Richmond, Manchester and Rutland, the Lord Chancellor, Lords Shelburne and Aſhburton, General Conway and Mr. Pitt.---*Engliſh Chronicle.*

The corporation of the city of Dublin, we are informed, intend, that if the Queen of Portugal ſhall not before the July aſſembly have granted freedom of importation to the manufactures of that country, on the ſame terms as from England, to addreſs and inſtruct the repreſentatives for that city in parliament, to move the repeal of the additional duty of 10l. 7s. per ton, laid upon the wines of France, purpoſely to favour thoſe of Portugal.

Letters from Peterſburgh adviſe, that the Empreſs has applied to the court of Great-Britain, requeſting that permiſſion may be granted for a certain number of experienced naval officers to engage on board her fleets, provided her Imperial Majeſty ſhould be driven to the neceſſity of declaring war againſt the Grand Signior.

Feb. 28 Wedneſday week, an order was iſſued by the council, to lay an embargo on all ſhips which were loading for North-America, and to prevent their ſailing before ſomething can be ſettled, as to the commerce between this Kingdom and the United States, for we are yet ignorant whether Congreſs will admit our ſhips into any of their ports on the footing of amity and commerce.

March 4. We can aſſure our readers that though the principal offices of the ſtate are ſettled for the new arrangement, yet their is much to be done before the whole can be ſo compleated as to be given to the public, and we are afraid that ſome of the late adminiſtration, whoſe ſervices promiſed great benefit to the nation, are to retire upon penſions.

As ſoon as the Solicitor-General ſat down in the Houſe of Commons on Friday laſt, after having declared that the bill for opening an intercourſe of trade with America would be ready to be preſented to the houſe this day, Lord Beauchamp ſaid there was another point of great importance, which required immediate attention: the produce of the three iſlands of St. Kitts, St. Vincent's and Dominica, was now upon the footing of the produce of all foreign countries with reſpect to the duties payable at our cuſtom-houſes: but as theſe iſlands were to be reſtored to us, he thought the planters ſhould be put on the ſame footing with thoſe of Jamaica and the other Britiſh iſlands. If government were of the ſame opinion, miniſters could not be too expeditious in taking meaſures accordingly, as veſſels from thoſe iſlands were now, or ſoon would be, on their way to England. Mr. Pitt in

answer declared, that he agreed with the noble Lord on the propriety of placing the produce of the three islands he mentioned on the same footing with that of Jamaica, and said government would take the proper measures for that end.

The French Court are determined to keep up a greater peace establishment of their navy than ever yet was known in that kingdom: The plan is to encrease sailors by every means.

CHATHAM, *April* 23.

HEAD-QUARTERS, April 18, 1783.

THE Commander in Chief orders the cessation of hostilities between the United States of America and the King of Great-Britain to be publicly proclaimed to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, at the New Building; and that the proclamation which will be communicated herewith be read to-morrow evening at the head of every regiment and corps of the army; after which the Chaplains, with the several brigades, will render thanks to Almighty God for all his mercies, particularly for his over-ruling the wrath of man to his own glory, and causing the rage of war to cease among the nations.

Although the proclamation before alluded to extends only to the prohibition of hostilities, and not to the annunciation of a general peace, yet it must afford the most rational and sincere satisfaction to every benevolent mind, as it puts a period to a long and doubtful contest, stops the effusion of human blood, opens the prospect to a more splendid scene, and, like another morning star, promises the approach of a brighter day than hath hitherto illuminated the western hemisphere.---On such a happy day, which is the harbinger of peace, a day which completes the eighth year of the war, it would be ingratitude not to rejoice; it would be insensibility not to participate in the general felicity.

The Commander in Chief, far from endeavouring to stifle the feelings of joy in his own bosom, offers his most cordial congratulations on the occasion to all the officers of every denomination; to all the troops of the United States in general; and in particular to those gallant and persevering men who had resolved to defend the rights of their invaded country, so long as the war should continue.---For these are the men who ought to be considered as the pride and boast of the American army; and who, crowned with well earned laurels, may soon withdraw from the field of glory to the more tranquil walks of civil life. While the Commander in Chief recollects the almost infinite variety of scenes through which we have past, with a mixture of pleasure, astonishment and gratitude, while he contemplates the prospects before us with rapture, he cannot help wishing that all the brave men, of whatever condition they may be, who have shared in the toils and dangers of effecting this glorious revolution; of rescuing millions from the hand of oppression, and of laying the foundation of a great empire, might be impressed with a proper idea of the dignified part they have been called to act, under the smiles of Providence, on the stage of human affairs; for happy, thrice happy! shall they be pronounced hereafter, who have contributed any thing; who have performed the meanest office in erecting this stupendous *fabrick of freedom and empire* on the broad basis of independency; who have assisted in protecting the rights of human nature, and establishing an asylum for the poor and oppressed of all nations and religions.---The glorious task for which we first flew to arms being thus accomplished---the liberties of our country being fully acknowledged and firmly secured by the smiles of Heaven on the purity of our cause, and the honest exertions of a feeble people, determined to be free, against a powerful nation, disposed to oppress them; and the character of those who have persevered through every extremity of hardship, suffering and danger, being immortalised by the illustrious appellation of the *patriot army*; nothing now remains but for the actors of this mighty scene to preserve a perfect unvarying consistency of characters through the very last act, to close the drama with applause; and to retire from the military theatre with the same approbation of angels and men, which have crowned all their former virtuous actions. For this purpose no disorder or licentiousness must be tolerated.---Every considerate and well disposed soldier must remember it will be absolutely necessary to wait with patience until peace shall be declared, or Congress shall be enabled to take proper measures for the security of the public stores, &c. As soon as these arrangements shall be made, the General is confident there will be no delay in discharging, with every mark of distinction and honor, all the men inlisted for the war, who will then have faithfully performed their engagements with the public. The General has already interested himself in their behalf, and he thinks he need not repeat the assurance of his disposition to be useful to them on the present, and every other proper occasion. In the mean time, he is determined that no military neglects or excesses shall go unpunished while he retains the command of the army.

The Adjutant General will have such working parties detached, to assist in making the preparations for a general rejoicing, as the Chief Engineer with the army shall call for; and the Quarter Master-General will, without delay, procure such a number of discharges to be printed, as will be sufficient for all the men inlisted for the war---he will please to apply to Head-Quarters for the form.---An extra ration of liquor to be issued to every man to-morrow, to drink, "Perpetual Peace and Happiness to the United States of America."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 30.

We have good authority for assuring our readers, that this port is now open for the reception of vessels from any foreign port. Several vessels from different parts of the United States have lately arrived at New-York, that port being at this time open for the American flag.

Sir Guy Carleton, in a late general order, has forbid all masters of transports from carrying off any negroes or other property, belonging to the inhabitants of the United States; and has appointed persons to superintend all embarkations, and see that the order is strictly adhered to.

He has also forbid masters of vessels carrying off any person as a refugee, who has not resided twelve months within the British lines, without a special passport from the commandant.

From good authority we learn, that Mr. Van Brekel, brother of Mr. Van Brekel, Grand Pensionary of the United Provinces, and who has, in the worst of times, shewn himself a friend to America, is appointed by the United Provinces as Ambassador to the United States of America, and may be expected here in a short time.

We hear Mr. Carmichael, Secretary to the Commission at Madrid, from America, has, in the absence of Mr. Jay, who is at Paris, been received at the Court of Spain, as the Minister of the Independent States of America.

By accounts from the West-Indies we learn, that the privateer Holker of this port, returning to Martinico from a cruize, about two months ago, off that island, was chased by a British frigate, in which chase she started some of her buts, filled and sunk immediately, when all the people, except the Captain and 19 men, who were picked up by the frigate, were drowned.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

State of Maryland, April 29, 1783.

THE *Anniversary*, or chief Quarterly Meeting of the *Visitors and Governors* of WASHINGTON COLLEGE, agreeable to Law and the fundamental Ordinances of the Corporation, is to be held at the Town of CHESTER, on Tuesday, May 13th, and the punctual Attendance of every Member of the Corporation is expected and requested, as sundry *Ordinances* and *Regulations*, of lasting Importance to the Seminary, are then to be considered and established.

On the Day following (being Wednesday 14th) the FIRST COMMENCEMENT for *Degrees* in the *Arts* and *Sciences* will be held in the Church, at CHESTER-TOWN. The Doors will be opened at Nine o'Clock, for the Reception of the Company, and Half an Hour afterwards, the Corporation of Visitors and Governors, the Professors, the Candidates for Degrees, with the Students and Scholars, will enter, and proceed with the Business of the *Commencement*.

On the Evening of the same Day, Dr. YOUNG's Tragedy of the BROTHERS will be performed by the Graduates, &c. As sundry of the public Exercises will have a proper Reference to the present great Æra and Crisis in American Affairs --the Establishment of INDEPENDENCE, LIBERTY and PEACE----- it is hoped they will be generally interesting.

On Thursday (the 15th) at Ten o'Clock, A. M. the FOUNDATION STONE of the *New College* will be laid, with the usual Ceremonies. The *Visitors* and *Governors* will afterwards proceed to the public Sale of about *Seventy Acres* of the College Grounds, for Building and other Improvements, on Leases of *Ninety-nine* Years, agreeable to Law. The Lots will generally consist of *One Acre*, and are most beautifully situated, being bounded by the Town and River of CHESTER on the South, and by the COLLEGE on the North, accommodated also with fine Springs of Water and convenient Streets and Lanes.

Just Published, and to be SOLD by

HALL & SELLERS,

In Market-street,

The LAWS

Passed in the second Session of the Seventh GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Commonwealth of *Pennsylvania*.

WAGER and HABACKER,

At their Store in Second-street, midway between Race and Vine-streets, have for Sale,

Genuine old Madeira Wine,

of an Excellent Quality.

TOBACCO and SNUFF Manufactory.

JOSEPH FEW,

HAS removed to the corner of Spruce and Water-streets, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Leiper, where he manufactures and sells, wholesale and retail, Plug, Pigtail, Leaf and Spun Carrot Tobacco, Scotch and Rappee Snuff of the first quality, and at the lowest rates. ¶

FABIAN HAMERLY,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he now occupies a shop in Elfrith's alley, near Second street, where he carries on his business in the different branches of machinery, which he formerly learned in Europe, and has carried on the same in this country for these 8 years past, viz. first, making fire engines of all sorts and sizes; secondly, pumps of copper and lead, for the use of the brewers, distillers and sugar-boilers business; thirdly, engines to force the water out of any spring, well or pond, to convey it to any house or part in the house, or to any place wherever it is required to be led, even the distance of three or more miles; fourthly, he does invent fountains of any sort for gentlemens gardens.

He also takes the liberty to recommend himself to gentlemen, merchants, commanders and masters of vessels, for plumbing of houses and vessels, as he learned that business in London of the best workmen in that metropolis, he therefore flatters himself to give satisfaction in said branches of mechanism to his customers.

He likewise begs leave to solicit the custom of the respective fire companies in this city, and its liberties, and offers to serve them in keeping their fire engines in good repair, for the most reasonable prices possible, namely; first, he will examine each engine every three months; secondly, every six months he will take them to pieces entirely, and fix them up again; thirdly, after every fire that may happen, he will deliver the engine back again to its respective repository, at his own cost and charges; fourthly, all repairs (except the air vessel shall blow, or the branch pipe or gooseneck be lost, or the cistern be shattered, or the handles be broke, or the barrels be bursted) shall be done gratis; fifthly, he will always keep them clean and well oiled.

I am, with due respect,

the public's most obedient humble servant,

Philadel. April 28, 1783. FABIAN HAMERLY.

JACOB BECK, Blue-dyer,

HAS removed from Germantown to the city of Philadelphia, and carries on his business as usual, on the east side of Second-street, between Race-street and Vine-street, opposite to the sign of the Black Horse, and up a small alley next to the house, now occupied by George Campbell, Esquire. Those who may please to favour him with their custom, may rest assured that he will make it his constant study to do his work in the neatest and best manner, and upon the lowest terms that the times will admit of, and with the greatest dispatch and punctuality.

N. B. Martin Beck carries on the blue-dying business as usual, in Germantown. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday, the 21st instant, An Apprentice Lad, named JACOB KATTS, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a blue mark down his forehead, brown hair tied, speaks slow, by trade a shoemaker; he took with him a dark brown coat and jacket, dark brown corduroy breeches, nankeen jacket and breeches, swanskin jacket, with sleeves and wooden buttons, a pair of white cotton and a pair of brown thread stockings, one white and two homespun shirts, a pair of new pumps and a pair of old Boots, a large castor hat cocked, and his working tools. Whoever takes up the said Apprentice, and brings him to me, in Arch-street, shall have the above reward, paid by MARTIN BISH.

N. B. It is supposed he is gone either to Baltimore or New-York. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. ¶ Philadelphia, April 21, 1783.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the stable of the subscriber, in the night of the 25th instant, April, A likely black MARE, round made, and in good order when stolen; about 14 hands and an half high, six years old last harvest, the near hind foot white, her neck rubbed with a yoke, paces, trots and gallops middling swift, shod before with old shoes.

At the same time was stolen, out of the subscriber's pasture, A bright bay HORSE, inclining to sorrel, with some grey hairs in his mane and tail, about 14 hands and an half high, five years old this spring, bald face, all feet white above the pastern joint; there is a remarkable mark on the hollow of his near thigh, about three fingers broad, of a scarlet colour; he is a natural trotter, new shoes before, his sides rubbed with the chains, and is of a lofty carriage. Whoever secures said mare and horse, so that the owner may get them again, and the thieves brought to conviction, shall have the above reward, or Thirty Shillings for each of the creatures only, with reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM ANDERSON,

† living in Lower Providence township, Chester county.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in New-Providence township, Philadelphia county, on Monday, the 14th instant, a small bay HORSE, without either brand or ear mark, near 14 hands high, supposed to be six years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. *April* 17. ¶ MARY SANDS.

Southwark Auction.

TO-MORROW MORNING,

Will be Sold by Publick Auction,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

As USUAL; ALSO,

Houshold Furniture & Wearing

APPAREL, &c. &c.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

TO BE LET,

For the Summer season, or one Year, to a genteel Family,

A LARGE and convenient HOUSE, with six rooms, kitchen garden, stable, chair-house, &c. about four miles and a half from town, pleasantly situated in the Northern Liberties, in a lane leading from Nice-town, Germantown road, towards Schuylkill, late in the tenure of Doctor Bond, junior. Enquire of LEWIS TREICHEL, the upper end of Second-street, opposite the Barracks. ¶ N. B. To be entered upon at any time.

Philadelphia County, April 25, 1783.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Militia of the County of Philadelphia, to meet and muster in Battalion, on the following Days, viz.

THE First Battalion, commanded by Col. Benjamin M'Veagh, on Monday, the Fifth Day of May.

Second Battalion, commanded by Col. Matthew Holgate, on Tuesday, the Sixth Day of May.

Third Battalion, commanded by Col. Michael Croll, on Wednesday, the Seventh Day of May.

Fourth Battalion, commanded by Col. Peter Richards, on Thursday, the Eighth Day of May.

Fifth Battalion, commanded by Col. Matthew Jones, on Friday, the Ninth Day of May.

Sixth Battalion, commanded by Col. Robert Correy, on Monday, the Twelfth Day of May.

Seventh Battalion, commanded by Col. George Smith, on Tuesday, the Thirteenth Day of May.

Agreeable to a Supplement of the Militia Law of this State, passed the 21st of March, 1783.

WILLIAM COATS,

Lieutenant of the County of Philadelphia.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 19th of May next (1783) by the subscribers, at the late dwelling house of Michael Hutchinson, deceased, in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, the following articles of Houshold Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

HORSES, cows, sheep, swine, wheat and rye in the ground, a good waggon, plows, harrows, and most kind of farming utensils; a genteel phæton and harness; a quantity of cyder, several empty hogsheads and barrels, coopers tools, barrel staves and heading; Feather beds and bedding, chest of drawers, walnut tables, looking-glasses, chairs and pewter, cannon stove, a large quantity of kitchen furniture, and many other articles too tedious to mention; also a large collection of books and maps.

The vendue will begin at nine o'clock, and continue from day to day until all are sold. Any person purchasing to the amount of Forty Shillings, may have nine months credit, by giving security, if desired. Ready money will be expected for all less sums.

MARGERY HUTCHINSON, Executrix,

† MATTHIAS HUTCHINSON, Executor.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estates of the Reverend BENJAMIN CHESNUTT and SARAH his Daughter, deceased, late of Gloucester County, New-Jersey, are once more desired to call on the Subscriber,

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Executor.

N. B. A MULATTOE BOY's Time, of 17 Years and a Quarter, to be disposed of; he will make a good Farmer. Enquire as above. Philad. April 30.

York-Town, April 18, 1783.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On Thursday, the 15th day of May next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION and TRACT of 140 acres of patented LAND, late the estate of Weyrich Bentz, deceased, about 70 acres of which is cleared, and 12 or 14 acres thereof excellent meadow, with two never failing streams of water running through it, and more meadow may be made easily; there are two square log dwelling-houses on the premises, a good spring before the door, a spring house, and stone still-house, good barn and stables, two good bearing apple orchards, and the clear land all under good fence, the remainder is all exceedingly well timbered, adjoining Codorus creek, and within sight of York-Town. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms at the day of sale, by

HENRY WOLF, and
¶ JOHN HAY. } Executors.

To be SOLD on the Premises,

For ready money, by public vendue, on the 26th day of the fifth Month (May) being the 2d day of the week, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to the last will and testament of John Wall, deceased,

A PLANTATION, situate on Little Mantua creek, in Deptford, Gloucester county, New-Jersey, 3 miles from the village of Woodberry, and one from Delaware, containing 100 acres, about 50 thereof cleared, of which 8 acres are tide meadow, in good order, a small dwelling-house, a well of good water at the door, apple orchard, &c now in the tenure of Michael Englington, and may be entered upon the 25th of third Month, 1784.

Also a LOT of 6 acres, chief thereof cleared, with a dwelling-house and well of water at the door, one mile from the aforesaid premises.

Likewise a WOOD LOT of three acres and three quarters, adjoining the village of Woodberry aforesaid. The conditions will be further made known at the time of sale, and attendance given by

DAVID COOPER, }
¶ 4 w. JOHN TATEM, } Executors.

WAS left with the subscriber, in Berwick township, York county, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 9th day of November last, by a man who called himself James Richerson, a waggon, two horses and geers, belonging to the same. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away, against the 18th day of May next, otherwise they will be sold at public vendue, by

April 26, 1783. ¶ WILLIAM BACKER.

STRAYED away, on Friday, the 11th instant, from a stable in Church alley, a dark red COW, with some white spots, short sharp horns, her tail cut off near the root, and is about 5 years old. Whoever secures said cow, so as the owner may have her again, shall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ISAAC CONNELY, in Market-street, near Strawberry alley, Philadelphia. ¶ *April* 22,

	1780				1781			
	Acres	£.	s.	d.	Acres	£.	s.	d.
Sophel Meyers	150	1	16	8	200	8	6	8
Conrad Meyers					200	4	1	
George Meyers					100	2	0	6
Thomas Maise	150	1	14					
John Matz	100	1			100	2	10	
Robert M'Kinsey					200	6	13	4
David M'Nair					600	7	10	
Peter Medurcott	300	1	14		300	7	9	4
James M'Farlane					150	3	6	8
Blair M'Clenachan					9716	242	18	
Thomas Macaness	200	3	8		200	8	9	7
David M'Kinney	500	5	1	4	300	10		
Thomas Minshall	500	3	14					
Hugh M'Cachan	100	0	18	8	100	3	8	9
John Muck	140	2	5	4				
Thomas Morgatroyd	300	2	5	4	300	4	7	6
John Morgatroyd	200	1	10		200	2	18	4
John Morgan	300	6	13	4	2000	50		
Simon M'Callum					50	1	0	3
Reese Meredith					2640	66		
Charles Meredith					150	3	15	
James M'Crea					125	3	2	4
Samuel Miffin					1390	32	10	
Ditto					900	22	10	
Samuel Morris					621	15	10	
James Measе					300	7	10	
Robert Morris					2629	65	14	4
Jacob Mechlin					308	7	14	
Jacob Morgan					3000	75		
Edward Millnor					1733	43	6	4
James M'Cashine					205	5	2	
George Nagle					300	7	10	
John Nice	300	5	2		300	7	10	
John Ney	100	1	7	6	130	6		
John M. Nesbit					15000	375		
Daniel Noarth					50	0	16	11
John Nixon					278	8	6	6
Ralph Nailor					170	4	5	
Richard and John Penn	4350	41	2	8	6650	295	8	9
William Plunkett	5230	92	18	8	4830	169	11	5
William Patterson	2740	32	19	8	3040	70	12	11
William A. Patterson	600	4	10	4	600	17	16	3
Alexander Power	572	6	12		572	18	17	6
Francis Piper					300	7	10	
John Pollock	1050	14	2	10	450	10	13	7
James Pollock	550	5	14	2	550	15	16	8
Charles Pollock					350	8	15	
Stacia Potts	1000	7	11		1000	20		
Doctor Potts	500	2	17	6				
David Potts					600	15		
Samuel Pleasant	2000	16			2000	42	10	
Joseph Pearson	300	2			300	3	14	8
James Potts	300	1	10		300	3	14	8
James Parr					450	5	13	4
James Parr and Co.	300	1	15		300	5	12	6
George Pile	200	1	7	6	150	5		
George Punch	200	1	17	6	200	6	13	4
John Pickle					200	4	1	
Thomas Paschall					800	17	3	9
Elisabeth Perry					600	15		
Benjamin Poultney					150	3	15	
John Patten					2400	60		
John Prince					266	6	13	
Hugh Quinn					200	6	13	4
James Rafter	200	1	2	6				
Martin Row	300	1	2	6	400	10		
Elias Right	400	2	6		500	12	10	
John Reem	200	1	10		300	5		
William Ross	200	1	6	8				
Jacob Reed					250	3	14	
James Rowan					200	3	2	6
Thomas Reese					1130	28	5	
George Robinson	900	7	6	8	900	22	10	
Joseph Robinson	200	3						
Andrew Robinson	300	1	10		1000	25		
George Roberts					900	22	10	
Henry Roth	100	0	8					
William Rankin	750	7			750	25		
John Robinson					211	5		
Henry Rutter					150	3	15	
William Richards					288	7	4	
Benjamin Rush					900	22	10	
Samuel Rhoads					250	6	15	
Leonard Stump	235	1	6	6				
Andrew Stroup					50	1	13	4
Matthias Shock					40	0	13	4
John Smith	300	2	6		200	5	16	8
Nicholas Smith					300	7	10	
George Smith	100	0	15					
Peter Smith	100	0	11		100	2	0	6
William Smith, D. D.					1262	31	11	
John Smith					700	17	10	

	1780				1781			
	Acres	£.	s.	d.	Acres	£.	s.	d.
John Stone					100	2	10	
Abraham Shively	50	1	2	8				
Jacob Stough					150	3	0	9
Henry Stadler	200	2	5	4	200	6	17	6
Philip Stadler	100	1	6	6	100	3	8	9
George Sharp	300	2	16		300	9	3	11
Joseph and E. Shippen	4596	79	14	4	5696	182	8	3
Levi Stephens	200	2	10		200	7	10	
Christopher Spade	300	5	1	4	300	7	10	
Benedict Swobe	300	0	17		300	3	15	
Charles Stewart					500	12	10	
Ditto					588	14	14	
Ditto	300	1	17	6	300	3	14	8
Widow Scull	600	5	3	4	600	16	7	1
Sebastian Spade	100	0	8					
Matthias Slough	1350	16	2	6	1350	38	2	6
James Starr	200	1	10		300	3	14	8
Thomas Starr	300	1	17	6	300	3	14	8
Myrick Starr	200	1	4		200	3	6	8
Stephen Sutton	200	1	10		200	2	18	4
Joseph Simons	3200	25	18	8	500	10	8	
David Shakespear	900	7	10		300	7	10	
Ditto and Grove	500	9	9		500	16	13	4
Ditto and Co.	2700	25	9	4	2700	90		
Ditto and Green					400	13	15	
Christian Storm	250	1	10					
Jacob Steigleman	100	0	15		200	3	6	8
John Swift	900	6	16		900	30		
Charles Shade					200	5	16	8
Frederick Senfil	100	0	15					
John Semple	200	1	10					
William Sitgreaves					3400	85		
Jonas Seely	150	0	17		140	2	10	8
Balsar Stoley	200	1	2	8	100	1	13	9
John Spoon	430	5	13	4	430	10	15	
John Simpson	140	1	17					
Alexander Stein	300	4	14	4	300	4	13	9
John Stilley					205	5		
Charles Syng					600	15		
Doctor Shields					650	162	10	
Jacob Shallus					1888	47	4	
James Stewart					300	7	10	
Joseph Sims					224	5	12	
William Shippen					600	15		
William Trent	3000	28	6	8	5400	180		
James Tilghman	5040	73	7	6	5200	162	10	
Michael Troy	210	2	12		510	13	19	2
Ditto and Lemmon					6500	162	10	
Robert Taggart	700	4	8	8	600	10	3	2
Martin Trester	100	0	7	6	100	1	13	4
George Troutner					450	8	19	4
James Tod	300	2	2	8	300	7	0	8
William Tomlinson	300	1	16	8	200	3	14	8
Michael Underknobler	100	0	15					
William Updegraff	300	3	15		300	5	12	6
John Vandeering	250	2	6	8	250	9	3	4
George Ulrich	300	2	16		500	14	2	11
Herman Whitmore					150	2	10	
Ludowick Whitmore					100	2	10	
John Whitmore	500	2	16		500	9	7	6
Daniel Williams and Sons	1600	24	11	4	1600	53	8	9
Enion Williams	2800	23	8	2	2400	80		
George Williams					600	20		
Samuel Wallace	11900	127	14	6	12550	429	11	4
Joseph Wallace and Co.	900	6	16					
John Wallace	100	0	18	6	100	3	6	8
James Willson					11514	287	17	
William Willson					240	7	10	
Robert Willson	600	5	13	4	600	20		
Philip Willson					1200	30		
Thomas Wiggins	300	4	5		300	7	10	
Amos Wickersham	200	1	2	8	609	15	4	4
Thomas West	2778	17			2778	92	10	
Peter Wetherington					150	2		
Frederick Weiser					100	1	13	9
Ditto and Co.	1000	5	13	4	1000	20	10	
Willing and Taylor	900	6	16		900	30		
Bartholomew Wambeck					325	8	2	4
John Wilkinson	900	9	11	4	900	14	1	3
Caleb Way	200	1	2	8	200	4	4	5
Thomas Willing					13151	328	15	4
John Wigglesworth					313	7	16	4
Joseph Wharton					6774	169	7	
Abraham Wilt, jun.					300	7	10	
Elias Younkman	260	4	17	6	260	10	10	10
John Young					300	7	10	
John Yeager					300	7	10	
Paul Zantzinger	600	8			770	23	6	8
Adam Zantzinger					440	11		
Nicholas Zantzinger	400	2	6		344	6	19	8
Bartle Zeiback	200	1	10		200	3	6	8

N. B. The Assessments of the Year 1780, in the foregoing List, is payable in State Money; and those of the Year 1781, is Four Shillings and Eight-pence in the Pound Specie, and Fifteen Shillings and Four-pence State Money.

LOFTY.

THAT beautiful horse, bred by George Milligan, Esq; of Cecil county, Maryland, remarkably active, which, added to his elegant form, is admired by all that see him, and points him out to be the finest horse on the continent of America.

He will cover mares at the subscriber's, in Kent county, and state aforesaid, at his plantation, within seven miles of Chester-Town and eight of Rock-Hall, at his old price of Five Pounds the season, and One Dollar specie for the groom. Good pasture at Two Shillings and Six-pence per week, and excellent lots of grass for fine mares (that may come a distance) to foal in, and there continue at reasonable rates according to their real value, or not exceeding Five Shillings per week, and great care taken of them. The money to be paid for the season next fall, and for pasture and groom at the time when the mares are done with the horse and taken away. The first of August is the end of the season, and it is expected that all mares that are pastured will be taken away at that time, if not before.

Lofty stood at the same place last season and covered so sure, that not more than seven out of the seventy-five which he was advertised to cover, missed being with foal, from the best accounts that have come to hand, and they not one of those that were pastured at the subscriber's for the season. The same number he is allowed to cover this season, and in his usual way, not to exceed three leaps in one day.

This famous horse is of so high character that fine mares were brought to him from five of the counties in the state of Maryland last year to cover. We offer him to the public of as fine running stock, and of the most beautiful figure of any horse in America, and his appearance to excellent judges testify the same. Therefore to prevent puffing, which has been always needless, for Lofty has every season the offer of more mares than his owner advertises him to cover, we will refer to his pedigree, which we declare to be just and true, from the accounts of gentlemen of undoubted character, and also to his great number of foals which are to be seen in many of the counties of the state of Maryland, and would be glad that gentlemen of judgment would come and view Lofty, by which we may at another season, as well as this, advertise him the nonsuch.

Lofty is a black, rising eight years old, fifteen and an half hands high; he was got by Old Lofty, which was imported by John Allen, Esq; of Philadelphia, in the summer 1773, and advertised to cover in December following for the next season; he was near sixteen hands high, and superior in strength and figure to any full bred horse in America. He won, when in the possession of the Duke of Roxborough, his Majesty's plate of One Hundred Guineas, at Leith, was lamed in running at Durham, and never started afterwards. Old Lofty covered in Pennsylvania two years, and in the Jersies three years, and was then sold into Virginia, as I am informed, for Nine Hundred Pounds specie. Old Lofty was got by Young Partner, out of Mr. Hutton's celebrated mare Diana, who won the purses at Hambledon, Doncaster and York; his grand-dam by Blaze, and his great grand-dam by Childers. Lofty's dam was the Maid of the Mill, bred by Governor Sharpe; she was got by Othello, who was got by Crab, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian; her dam was got by Juniper, imported by Colonel Sims, and sold for One Thousand Pounds, who covered at Ten Guineas the season, out of a mare got by Melton's Old Traveller, and out of Colonel Tasker's running mare Selima, who, besides beating all the best horses in Virginia, was the dam of Selim, Ariel, Partner, Ebony, Stella, &c. March 10, 1783. SIMON WICKES, jun.

RICHARD FOOTMAN

Has for SALE, at his Store in Second-street a few doors below Market-street, a new assortment of MERCHANDIZE, Imported in the last vessels from Europe, viz.

BEST super fine Broad-cloths, the most fashionable colours,
White and Spotted Swanskins,
Striped Cottons,
Cotton Checks,
Thread and Cotton Hose,
Marseilles Quilting,
Silk Mitts,
New fashion Cotton Shapes,
Moreen and Cotton Gown patterns,
Paris work Printed Handkerchiefs,
Jaconet & Gauze bordered ditto,
Scots Thread, Bobins & Tapes,
Pins and Needles,
Childrens Morocco Shoes and Pumps,
Womens Callimanco Shoes,
White and brown Ruffia Sheeting,
Ruffia Duck,
Britannias,
Laval Linens,
Bed Ticking,
6-4 Book Muslins and Humhums,
Fine Spring Muslins,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Light and Dark ground Callicoes and Chintzes,
India Chints,
Cyprus, Trimming and Nett Gauses,
An elegant assortment of Silks,
Clouded Mantuas, Lutestrings,
Brussels laced Lutestrings,
India Sattins
Black green and cloth coloured Ell-wide Persians,
Black Modes, Sattins, Mantuas, &c. &c.

Also best HYSON TEA.

N. B. Goods received on Commission as usual. ¶ 6 w.

Imported in the last vessels from Europe, and to be SOLD cheap by

WILLIAM & JOHN SITGREAVES,

At their STORE in Market-street, between Front and Second-streets, the corner of Lætitia-Court,

COARSE and fine Broad-cloths,
Silesia Cloths,---Cassimers,
Coatings,---Naps,
Blankets,---Flannels,
Embossed Serge,
Hair Plush of best Colours,
Camblets, Calimancoes & Durants,
Ell wide Flanders Sheeting,
Russia and Flanders Bedtick,
Wide and narrow Dowlass,
Royal and Laval Linens,
¾ and yard wide Britannias,
Ravens Duck,
Russia Drilling,
German Oznabrigs,
Calicoes and Chintz,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Plain and figured Jeans,
Striped Ginghams,
Corded and Fancy Dimity,
Yard wide Cotton Checks,
Yard & ell wd. Cotton Stripes,
Diaper,---and Towelling,
Coloured Nankeens,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Stamped Cotton ditto,
Black and white Catgut,
Striped Gauze,
Minionet and flowered Lawns,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Yard wide black Modes,
Black India ell wide Persians,
Half-yard and Half-ell ditto,
Taffeties and Lutestrings,
Brocaded Silks,
White Sattins,
Black Hair Ribband,
Mens and Womens Silk and Cotton Hose,
Sewing Silk,
Threads and Bindings,
Ivory Combs,---Pins,
And a small Assortment of Jewellery.

Also STARCH in KEGS, and a good FORTE-PIANO. 4 w.

ALL Persons within this State, who have been employed in the Department of the Commissary General of Purchases, or are otherwise accountable to the United States for Monies received for the Purpose of procuring Provisions for the Continental Army, before the First of January, 1782, are hereby required to bring in their Accounts and Vouchers to the Subscriber, who is appointed to liquidate and finally settle them.

J. BURRALL, Comissioner for settling the Accounts of the Commissary Department.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1783. †

Trediffryn township, Chester county, March 30, 1783.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 28th instant, a Servant Maid, named ELIZABETH GEST, about 22 years of age, country born, of a pale complexion, middle sized, has lost her fore teeth, with short black hair, and fair skin; had on, when she went away, a striped linsey green and yellow petticoat, yellowish short gown, black silk bonnet, a cloth coloured cloak, without a cape, blue stockings, and low heeled leather shoes; she went off with an old soldier, lately come from camp, and calls himself John Pattenton, who has left a wife and child behind; he is a shabby looking fellow; had on, when he went away, an old patched hat, old light coloured jacket and overalls, much patched, striped flannel shirt, and old shoes; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a pale complexion, with lightish hair; says he is an Englishman born, and has been a soldier in the continental army. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any goal, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, paid by

§ BENJAMIN JONES.

To be SOLD,

THREE valuable tracts of LAND, situate in the township of Kingsessing, in the county of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. Contains 77 acres, and is situated only six miles from the city of Philadelphia, two acres of which are good marsh meadow, about 18 acres of woodland, and the remaining 57 acres is upland, of an extraordinary good quality; there are on the premises a small frame house and a good bearing orchard, consisting of a variety of fruit, with two never-failing springs of excellent water; the land lies high and pleasant, and is well adapted for a gentleman's country seat.

No. 2. Contains fifteen acres of upland, and is only the same distance from Philadelphia as the former, fronts upon the great road leading to Chester; there are on the premises a good two story frame house, partly new and in good repair, fit either for a store or tavern, the situation being very suitable, with a barn about 35 by 18 feet, and other out-buildings, a good pailed garden and a young bearing orchard of excellent fruit, consisting of 150 trees, the whole being partly enclosed with a new fence; the land lies high and pleasant, consequently healthy, being furnished with the best of water.

No. 3. Is a lot of marsh meadow of the best quality, containing nine acres, situated about eight miles from Philadelphia, and three from the former lots.

The whole will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser, and the terms of payment made easy. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

April 4, 1783. ¶ ROBERT TOWERS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living adjoining the Lower Ferry, Two COWS, the one a dark red cow, with a star in her forehead, the other is a black cow, with a white face and belly; also a small iron grey MARE COLT. The owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶ THOMAS GRESWOLD.

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